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## THIRTY-EIGHT LATIN STORIES

5th Edition

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*Designed to Accompany*  
**WHEELOCK'S LATIN**  
(6th Edition Revised)

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BY ANNE H. GROTON AND JAMES M. MAY

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COMPOSED BY  
ANNE H. GROTON AND JAMES M. MAY



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**Thirty-eight Latin Stories  
Designed to Accompany Wheelock's Latin**

Anne H. Groton and James M. May

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## **FOR OUR STUDENTS AT ST. OLAF COLLEGE**

## **FOREWORD TO THE FIFTH EDITION**

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These thirty-eight Latin stories are designed specifically for use with Frederic M. Wheelock's *Latin: An Introductory Course Based on Ancient Authors*. The first eighteen are our own compositions, often inspired by Ovid; each recounts a tale from classical mythology. The last twenty are adaptations of passages (ones that we find interesting as well as instructive) from Caesar, Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Livy, Petronius, Pliny, Quintilian, Sallust, Terence, and Vergil. Poetry has been recast as prose. We have drawn heavily upon Cicero since he is the author most frequently represented in Wheelock's *Locī Antīquī* and *Immūtātī*, for which our stories, gradually increasing in complexity, are intended to be preparation. For the most part, the vocabulary and the grammatical constructions used in each story are those to which students would have been introduced by the time they reached a particular chapter in Wheelock; any unfamiliar words or constructions are explained in the marginal notes, which also supply background information necessary for understanding the stories. To aid students, we have marked all long vowels with macrons and included a glossary at the back of the book.

It is our hope that these stories, most of which we have already used with success in our beginning Latin classes at Saint Olaf College, will be a valuable supplement to an excellent textbook and will help students make the transition from memorizing vocabulary and grammatical rules, to reading and appreciating "real" Latin. We are grateful to our anonymous reader, who generously donated his time and expertise to make the stories as free of errors and barbarisms as possible; any mistakes that remain are our own.

In our third, revised edition we have endeavored to incorporate the suggestions of several friends and colleagues (especially Richard A. LaFleur and Stephen G. Daitz) who have used this book in their classes. To that end we have added a table of contents, a short introduction to each story, line-numbering, and vocabulary inadvertently omitted in the previous editions.

We have opted to include only a few additional grammatical glosses. It is our conviction that in order for our students to learn to read Latin more effectively, they must, as soon as possible in their careers, confront passages that, though difficult, are nevertheless representative of Latin syntax and idiom.

Finally, we have attempted to rid the text of typographical errors and to supply any missing macrons.

We are indebted to John T. Ramsey of the University of Illinois at Chicago, whose suggestions for improving our book provided the impetus for this fourth, revised edition.

Publication of a new edition of *Wheelock's Latin* by Richard A. LaFleur has led us to revise our book of readings once again. The early stories now contain more verbs in the imperfect tense (previously not introduced until chapter 15), while the later stories contain more numerals (previously not introduced until chapter 40). Thanks to the longer vocabulary lists in the revised *Wheelock*, we have had to gloss fewer words than before.

It has not been necessary to replace any of our original thirty-eight selections with a different story. Our most drastic revision, the opening of "Hannibal and the Romans Fight to a Draw," involves just two sentences and results in a version more faithful to Livy's style and diction.

We appreciate the thoughtfulness of Prof. LaFleur in keeping us informed of his progress and sending us the proofs of his sixth edition, revised, so that we could prepare our fifth edition.

moibz has xskrye nita. Go evitimo  
-oqyl lo best erit hit or batquistic ovad ew yllnly  
-anorem gnaaim ym vlyppa or bns storre losidung  
yterewiell set lo ystma? T mof or boldslri eis aW  
gnivonvot eronfeggus seppa Chiosgo. It is alorill lo  
beavir airi to arsqmi sett babiviq food tuo  
moibz

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# PANDORA'S BOX

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Verbs; The First & Second Conjugations: Present Infinitive, Indicative, & Imperative Active;

Nouns & Cases; First Declension;

Agreement of Adjectives;

Second Declension: Masculine

Nouns & Adjectives; Apposition

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTERS 1–3

The story of Pandora and her curiosity is one of the most famous tales from classical mythology. Hesiod, an ancient Greek writer, presents this version of the myth in his long didactic poem, *Works and Days*.

Iapetus duōs filiōs, Promētheum et Epimētheum, habet.  
Promētheus est vir magnae sapientiae; Epimētheus est vir  
sine sapientiā. Iuppiter Epimētheō bellam fēminam, Pan-  
dōram, dat. Promētheus Epimētheum dē Pandōrā saepe  
5 monet: “Ō Epimētheu, errās! Perīculum nōn vidēs. Nōn  
dēbēs fēminam accipere.” Epimētheus Pandōram amat; dē  
perīculō nōn cōgitat. Iuppiter Epimētheō arcā dat; nōn  
licet arcā aperīre. Sed Pandōra est cūriōsa: “Quid in arcā  
est? Multa pecūnia? Magnus numerus gemmārum?”  
10 Fēmina arcā aperit. Multae fōrmāe malī prōvolant et  
errant! Sed Pandōra spem in arcā cōservat. Etiam sī vīta  
plēna malōrum est, spem semper habēmus.

## VOCABULARY:

**Iapetus**, -ī, m.: Iapetus, one of the 12 Titans, children of Earth (Gaea) and Heaven (Uranus)

**duōs**: two

**Promētheus**, -eī, m.: Prometheus; the name means "one who thinks ahead"

**Epimētheus**, -eī (vocative **Epimētheu**), m.: Epimetheus; the name means "one who thinks afterwards"

**Iuppiter, Iovis**, m.: Jupiter, king of the gods (3rd declension)

**bellam**: pretty, charming

**Pandōra**, -ae, f.: Pandora, first woman ever created; made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command; given beauty, skills, intelligence, and other gifts by each of the gods; her name means "the all-gifted one"

**periculum**, -ī, n.: danger (2nd declension neuter)

5

**accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to receive, accept

**arca**, -ae, f.: box, chest

**licet**: it is permitted (+ infinitive)

**aperiō, -ire, aperiū, apertus** (4th conjugation): to open; **aperit** = she opens

**cūriōsa**: curious, inquisitive

**gemma**, -ae, f.: jewel, gem

**malum**, -ī, n.: bad thing, evil, misfortune (2nd declension neuter)

10

**prōvolō (1)**: to fly out, rush forth

**spēs, speī** (accusative **spem**), f.: hope, the one good thing in Pandora's box; it remains there forever, helping to make human life bearable (5th declension)

**etiam** (adverb): even

**plēna**: full (+ genitive)

# THE TRAGIC STORY OF PHAËTHON

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Second Declension Neuters;

Adjectives;

Present Indicative of Sum;

Predicate Nouns & Adjectives; Substantive Adjectives

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 4

*This myth illustrates the foolishness of attempting a task before one is prepared for it.*

Phaëthon est filius Phoebī. Amīcus Phaëthontis dē famā dīvīnae orīginis dubitat: "Nōn es filius deī. Nōn habēs dōna deōrum. Nōn vēra est tua fābula." Magna īra Phaëthontem movet: "Filius deī sum! Phoebe, dā signum!"

5 vocat Phaëthon. Phoebus puerum auscultat et sine morā volat dē caelō. "Ō mī filī, quid dēsiderās?" Phoebus rogat. "Pecūniā? Sapientiam? Vītam sine cūrīs?" Respondet Phaëthon, "Habēnās habēre et currum sōlis agere dēsiderō." Ō stulte puer! Malum est tuum cōsilia. Nōn dēbēs  
10 officia deōrum dēsiderāre. Phoebus filium monet, sed puer magna perīcula nōn videt. Equī valent; nōn valet Phaëthon. Currus sine vērō magistrō errat in caelō. Quid vidēmus? Dē caelō cadit Phaëthon. Ō mala fortūna!

## VOCABULARY:

**Phaëthon**, -ontis (accusative -ontem), m.: Phaëthon (3rd declension)  
**Phoebus**, -ī, m.: Phoebus, the sun-god  
**dīvīnus**, -a, -um: divine  
**orīgō, orīginis**, f.: origin (3rd declension)  
**dubitō (1)**: to doubt, be doubtful  
**deus**, -ī, m.: god  
**fābula**, -ae, f.: story, tale  
**moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus**: to move  
**signum**, -ī, n.: sign, proof  
**auscultō (1)**: to listen to, hear  
**volō (1)**: to fly  
**caelum**, -ī, n.: heaven, sky  
**dēsiderō (1)**: to desire  
**rogō (1)**: to ask, inquire  
**respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus**: to answer  
**habēna**, -ae, f.: strap; (plural) reins  
**currus**, -ūs (accusative -um), m.: chariot (4th declension)  
**sōl, sōlis**, m.: the sun (3rd declension)  
**agō, agere, ēgī, āctus** (3rd conjugation): to drive  
**equus**, -ī, m.: horse  
**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus** (3rd conjugation): to fall; **cadit** = he falls

5

10

5

# THE ADVENTURES OF IO

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

First & Second Conjugations:

Future & Imperfect;

Adjectives in -er

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 5

*A myth that explains the reason behind a natural phenomenon, as the following story does, is called "aetiological."*

Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, pulchram Īō amābat, sed īram Iūnō-nis metuēbat. Mūtāvit igitur fōrmam Īōnis: “Iūnō nōn fēminam, sed bovem vidēbit,” Iuppiter cōgitābat. Iūnō nōn stulta erat: “Habēsne dōnum, mī vir? Dabisne bellam 5 bovem Iūnōnī? Dā, sī mē amās!” Iuppiter igitur Iūnōnī bovem dedit. Cum bove remanēbat magnus custōs, Argus. Argus centum oculōs habēbat. Mercurius Argum superāvit, sed Īō nōndum lībera erat: malus asīlus cum bove manēbat. Īō errābat per terrās; multōs populōs vidēbat, sed 10 vēram fōrmam suam nōn habēbat. Misera fēmina! Habēbisne semper fōrmam bovis? Nōnne satis est tua poena?

Īra Iūnōnis nōn perpetua erat: Iuppiter Īōnī hūmānam fōrmam dedit; tum Īō filium genuit. Centum oculōs Argī vidēbitis in caudā pāvōnis.

# VOCABULARY

**Iuppiter, Iovis**, m.: Jupiter (3rd declension)

**rēx, rēgis**, m.: king (3rd declension)

**deus, -ī**, m.: god

**Īō, īōnis, īōnī, īō**, f.: Io, a Greek maiden (3rd declension)

**Iūnō, Iūnōnis, Iūnōnī**, f.: Juno, Jupiter's wife (3rd declension)

**metuō, -ere, metuī** (3rd conjugation): to fear

**mūtō (1)**: to change; **mūtāvit** = he changed (perfect tense)

**bōs, bovis, bovī, bovem, bove**, f.: cow (3rd declension)

**erat**: she was (imperfect tense of **est**)

5

**dedit**: he gave (perfect tense of **dat**)

**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**custōs, -tōdis**, m.: guard, watchman (3rd declension)

**Argus, Argī**, m.: Argus, large monster

**centum** (indeclinable adjective): one hundred

**Mercurius, -iī**, m.: Mercury, the messenger-god

**superāvit**: he conquered, overcame (perfect tense of **superat**)

**nōndum** (adverb): not yet

**asilus, -ī**, m.: gadfly

**per** (preposition + accusative): through

**terra, -ae**, f.: land, country

**suus, -a, -um**: her own

10

**miser, misera, miserum**: unfortunate, wretched

**nōnne**: introduces a question expecting a positive answer

**perpetuus, -a, -um**: perpetual

**gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus** (3rd conjugation): to produce, give birth to;

**genuit** = she gave birth to (perfect tense)

**cauda, -ae**, f.: tail

**pāvō, pāvōnis**, m.: peacock (3rd declension)

# THE CURSE OF ATREUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

**Sum:** Future & Imperfect Indicative

**Possim:** Present, Future, &

Imperfect Indicative;

Complementary Infinitive

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 6

*The sad fate of Atreus and his family was a popular subject in ancient literature, especially Greek and Roman tragedy.*

Filiī Pelopis erant Atreus Thyestēsque. Thyestēs uxōrem Atreī corrumpit; tum Atreus vitium invenit et tolerāre nōn potest. Īnsidiās igitur contrā frātrem cōgitat: "Sum plēnus īrae! Quārē filiōs parvōs meī frātris necābō secābōque. Tum

5 membra coquam et Thyestae cēnam dabō." Necat puerōs; Thyestēs suōs filiōs mortuōs in mēnsā videt. O miser Thyestē! Nihil nunc habēs. Sed, o Atreu, propter tua magna vitia filiī tuī magnās poenās dabunt. In animīs filiōrum tuōrum manēbit tua culpa antīqua; erit perpetua. Quid dēbēmus dē tuīs īnsidiīs cōgitāre, o Atreu? Tuam īram nōn poterās superāre; mala igitur erit semper tua fāma. Tē tuamque vītam paucī bonī laudābunt, sed multī culpābunt.

81

bedatorw stanuholmū murcealn̄ stæsl̄n̄ tæsl̄n̄  
te wārta svitlēn̄ a grifosque noldesup a mōubotra. gānōn̄  
læt regisq; um̄-de- gānōn̄  
tot dñnd svig solumq; of (holterloob lñg) aulfinḡ ñnnḡ, sñ- ñnḡ  
(sñnḡ bñrl̄q;) of dñnd svig sñ- ñnnḡ  
list ñ gñ- abus  
(holterloob lñg) xccoseq; un̄ gñmñh̄q̄, ñvñq̄

## VOCABULARY: CHORUS AND SONG

**Pelops, Pelopis**, m.: Pelops, mythical Greek king (3rd declension)

**Atreus, -eī** (vocative **Atreu**), m.: Atreus (2nd/3rd declension)

**Thyestēs, -ae** (vocative **Thyestē**), m.: Thyestes (1st declension)

**corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus** (3rd conjugation): to seduce

**uxor, uxōris** (accusative **-em**), f.: wife (3rd declension)

**inveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus** (4th conjugation): to find, discover

**tolerō (1)**: to bear, tolerate

**contrā** (preposition + accusative): against

**frāter, -tris** (accusative **-trem**), m.: brother (3rd declension)

**necō (1)**: to kill

**secō, -āre, secuī, sectus**: to cut up

**membrum, -ī**, n.: limb, part of the body

**coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus** (3rd conjugation): to cook; **coquam** = I will  
    cook

**cēna, -ae**, f.: dinner, meal

**suus, -a, -um**: his own

**mortuus, -a, -um**: dead

**mēnsa, -ae**, f.: table

**miser, misera, miserum**: unfortunate, wretched

5

# CLEOBIS AND BITON

## VOCABULARY

**GRAMMAR ASSUMED:** *Third Declension Nouns*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 7

*The Greek historian Herodotus records this tale; statues sculpted in honor of Cleobis and Biton can be seen today in the museum at Delphi.*

Cleobis Bitōnque erant filiī Cȳdippēs. Cȳdippē erat sacerdōs deae Iūnōnis. Vidēre magnam statuam Iūnōnis Cȳdippē dēsiderābat. Sed procul erat statua, et Cȳdippē ambulāre nōn poterat; puerī bovēs nōn habēbant. Cleobis 5 Bitōnque Cȳdippēn amābant; ipsī igitur plastrum tractābant. Labor erat arduus, sed filiī Cȳdippēs rōbustī erant. Nunc Cȳdippē statuam vidēre poterat; quārē Iūnōnī supplicāvit: “Ō pulchra dea! Cleobis Bitōnque bonōs mōrēs et virtūtem habent. Dā igitur meīs filiīs optimum praemium.”

10 Propter precēs Cȳdippēs Iūnō puerīs sine morā mortem sine dolōre dedit. Cleobis Bitōnque nunc beātī in perpetuā pāce sunt.

## VOCABULARY:

**Cleobis**, -is, m.: Cleobis, a Greek youth

**Bitōn**, -ōnis, m.: Biton, Cleobis' brother

**Cydiippē**, -ippēs, -ippae, -ippēn, f.: Cydippe

**sacerdōs**, -dōtis, f.: priestess

**Iūnō**, -ōnis, f.: Juno, queen of the gods

**statua**, -ae, f.: statue

**dēsiderō** (1): to desire

**procul** (adverb): far away

**ambulō** (1): to walk

**bōs, bovis**, m.: ox

**ipsī**: (they) themselves (m. pl. nominative)

**plastrum, -ī**, n.: wagon, cart

**tractō** (1): to pull

**arduuus, -a, -um**: steep, difficult, hard

**rōbustus, -a, -um**: strong, hardy

**supplicō** (1): to pray to (+ dative object); **supplicāvit** = she prayed to  
(perfect tense)

**optimus, -a, -um**: best

**praemium, -ii**, n.: reward

**prex, precis**, f.: prayer

**mors, mortis**, f.: death

**dolor, -ōris**, m.: pain, grief

**dedit**: gave (perfect tense of dat)

**beātus, -a, -um**: happy, fortunate

5

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# LAOCOÖN AND THE TROJAN HORSE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Conjugation:*

*Present Infinitive,*

*Present, Future, & Imperfect Indicative, Imperative*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 8

*This story is the source of the well-known adage “Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.”*

Graecī cum Trōiānīs bellum gerēbant. Magnum equum ligneum sub portīs urbis Trōiae nocte relinquunt. Trōiānī equum ibi inveniunt. “Graecī equum Minervae dēdicant,” dīcunt. “Sī dōnum Graecōrum ad templum deae dūcēmus, pācem habēbimus et vītam bonae fortūnae agēmus.” Sed Lāocoön, sacerdōs magnae virtūtis sapientiaeque, audet populum monēre: “Sine ratiōne cōgitātis, ō Trōiānī! Sī cōpiae in equō sunt, magnō in perīculō erimus. Numquam dēbētis Graecīs crēdere, nam Graecī semper sunt falsī.”

10 Tum equum hastā tundit. Īra Minervae magna est; dea duōs serpentēs ex marī mittit. Ō miser Lāocoön! Tē tuōsque duōs filiōs malī serpentēs strangulant! Trōiānī deam timent; equum in urbem dūcunt. Ratiō Lāocoöntis Trōiānōs nihil docet.

## VOCABULARY:

**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**Trōiānī, -ōrum**, m. pl.: Trojans, inhabitants of Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor

**equus, -ī**, m.: horse

**ligneus, -a, -um**: of wood, wooden

**urbs, urbīs**, f.: city

**Trōia, -ae**, f.: Troy

**nox, noctis**, f.: night (ablative **nocte** = at night)

**relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -līctus**: to leave behind

**inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus** (4th conjugation): to find, discover

**Minerva, -ae**, f.: Minerva, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek goddess Athena

**dēdicō (1)**: to dedicate

**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus**: to say

**templum, -ī**, n.: temple

5

**Lāocoōn, -öntis**, m.: Laocoön, priest of Neptune at Troy

**sacerdōs, -dōtis**, m.: priest

**crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus**: to trust (+ dative object)

**nam** (conjunction): for

**falsus, -a, -um**: false, deceitful

**hasta, -ae**, f.: spear (ablative **hastā** = with a spear)

10

**tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsus**: to hit, strike

**duōs**: two (m. pl. accusative of **duo, duae, duo**)

**serpēns, -entis**, m.: snake, sea-serpent

**marī**: ablative of **mare, maris**, n., sea

**mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus**: to send

**miser, misera, miserum**: unfortunate, wretched

**strangulō (1)**: to strangle, choke

**timeō, -ēre, timuī**: to fear, be afraid of

**in** (preposition + accusative): into

# NISUS AND EURYALUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Demonstratives *Hic, Ille, Iste*; Special *-ius* Adjectives

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 9

The legendary friendship between Nisus and Euryalus is the subject of a moving episode in the *Aeneid*, Vergil's great Roman epic.

Aenēas Trōiānōs contrā Rutulōs dūcēbat. Dum nox erat et cōpiae dormiēbant, ducēs Trōiānōrum in castrīs cōnsilium habēbant. Ad hōs Nīsus Euryalusque, iuvenēs Trōiānī, audent venīre. “Ō magnī virī,” dīcit Nīsus, “sī mē cum  
5 Euryalō ad castra Rutulōrum mittētis, nōn sōlum multōs hominēs necābimus, sed etiam multam praedam ex illīs rapiēmus; somnus enim istōs habet.” “Animōs virtūtemque hōrum iuvenum laudō!” exclāmat Iūlus, fīlius Aenēae illīus. “Valētel!”  
10 Nunc veniunt Nīsus Euryalusque in castra Rutulōrum. Necant ūnum, tum multōs aliōs. Euryalus ūrnāmenta ūnius, galeam alterius, rapit. Cum hāc praedā fugiunt. Sed Volcēns, dux Rutulōrum, illōs Trōiānōs videt et aliōs Rutulōs vocat. Splendor istīus galeae illōs ad  
15 Euryalum dūcit. Nīsus hunc in perīculō videt et audet amīcum servāre. Necat Volcentem, sed iste anteā Euryalum necat. Tum alīi Nīsum vincunt; hic super corpus Euryalī cadit.  
Hanc fābulam tōtam Vergilius scribet et hīs Trōiānīs  
20 fāmam perpetuam dabit.

# VOCABULARY

**Aenēās, Aenēae**, m.: Aeneas, famous Trojan, ancestor of the Romans

**Trōiānus, -a, -um**: Trojan; **Trōiānī, -ōrum**, m. pl.: the Trojans, former inhabitants of Troy, now trying to establish a new home in Italy

**contrā** (preposition + accusative): against

**Rutuli, -ōrum**, m. pl.: Rutulians, ancient inhabitants of Latium, the area of Italy around Rome

**nox, noctis**, f.: night

**dormiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus** (4th conjugation): to sleep, be asleep

**dux, ducis**, m.: leader

**castra, -ōrum**, n. pl.: camp (military)

**cōnsilium, -īi**, n.: meeting for deliberation, planning session

**Nīsus, -ī**, m.: Nisus, a Trojan soldier

**Euryalus, -ī**, m.: Euryalus, a Trojan soldier

**iuvenis, -is**, m.: young man, youth

**veniō, -ire, vēnī, ventus** (4th conjugation): to come

**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus**: to say

**cum** (preposition + ablative): with

**mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus**: to send

**praeda, -ae**, f.: loot

**rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to snatch

**somnus, -ī**, m.: sleep

**exclāmō (1)**: to cry out, call out

**Iūlus, -ī**, m.: Iulus, son of Aeneas

**ōrnāmentum, -ī**, n.: decoration, fancy clothing

**galea, -ae**, f.: helmet

**fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus** (3rd -iō conjugation): to flee

**Volcēns, -entis**, m.: Volcens, Rutulian leader

**splendor, -ōris**, m.: brightness, shine

**anteā** (adverb): before, earlier

**super** (preposition + accusative): above, on top of

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus**: to fall (dead)

**fābula, -ae**, f.: story, tale

**Vergilius, -īi**, m.: Publius Vergilius Maro (70–19 B.C.), a renowned Latin poet

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# AURORA AND TITHONUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Fourth Conjugation & **-iō** Verbs  
of the Third

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 10

This myth features a supernatural transformation like those described by the Roman poet Ovid in his colorful *Metamorphoses*.

Aurōra dea Tīthōnum, virum pulchrum, amābat. Venit igitur ad Iovem: “Ō rēx deōrum,” dīcit, “audī mē! Meus Tīthōnus nōn est deus; post paucōs annōs ad senectūtem veniet. Sī vītam perpetuam huic dabis, tē semper laudābō.”

5 Stulta Aurōra! Magnum perīculum illīus dōnī nōn vidēs. Immortālitātem Tīthōnō dat Iuppiter, sed ille, dum vīvit, senēscit. Tempus fugit: nunc Aurōra bella, Tīthōnus nōn bellus est. Corpus rūgōsum curvumque iam nōn valet; sapientia in animō nōn manet. Quid Aurōra faciet? Poteritne fōrmam Tīthōnō restituere? Cōgitat et cōnsilium capit: “Ō Tīthōne, mī amor! Tē vertam in cicādam; tum garrīre sine culpā poteris. Hāc in cāvēa vīvēs, et tē semper amābō.”

## VOCABULARY:

<b>Aurōra, -ae, f.</b> : Aurora, goddess of the dawn	aurōra
<b>Tīthōnus, -ī, m.</b> : Tithonus, a Trojan prince	tīthōnus
<b>Iuppiter, Iovis, m.</b> : Jupiter, king of the gods	iuppiter
<b>annus, -ī, m.</b> : year	annus
<b>immortālitās, -tātis, f.</b> : immortality	immortālitās
<b>senēscō, -ere, senuī</b> : to grow old	senēscō
<b>rūgōsus, -a, -um</b> : wrinkled	rūgōsus
<b>curvus, -a, -um</b> : curved, bent	curvus
<b>iam nōn</b> (adverb) = no longer	iam nōn
<b>restituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus</b> : to restore	restituō
<b>vertō, -ere, vertī, versus</b> : to turn, change	vertō
<b>cicāda, -ae, f.</b> : cricket, grasshopper	cicāda
<b>garriō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus</b> : to babble, make incomprehensible sounds	garriō
<b>cavea, -ae, f.</b> : cage	cavea

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# ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Personal Pronouns **Ego, Tū, & Is;**

Demonstratives **Is & Idem**

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 11

*This memorable tale about the blinding of Polyphemus comes from the Odyssey, one of the two great Greek epics attributed to Homer.*

Post bellum Trōiānum venit Ulixēs cum XII virīs ad terram Cyclōpum. In cavernā bonum cāseum inveniunt. Dum eum edunt, Cyclōps Polyphēmus in eandem cavernam magnās ovēs dūcit et Graecōs videt: "Quid vōs facitis in meā cavernā? Poenās dabitis, sī mala cōnsilia in animō habētis." "Trōiā nāvigāmus," Ulixēs eī dīcit. "Quid tū nōbīs dabis?" Polyphēmus autem exclāmat: "Stulte! Quid vōs, tū tuīque cārī, mihi dabitis?" Sine morā paucōs virōs capit editque! Tum rogat, "Quid tibi nōmen est?" Ulixēs respondet, "Nēmō." Dum somnus Polyphēmū superat, Graecī īnsidiās faciunt. Tignum in flammā acuunt et in oculum istūs mittunt. O miser Polyphēme! Tibi nōn bene est. Aliī Cyclōpēs veniunt, sed vērum perīculum nōn sentiunt: "Nēmō mē necat!" Polyphēmus vocat. "Bene!" iī dīcunt. "Valē!" Graecī igitur ex cavernā fugere possunt. Caecus Cyclōps haec verba audit: "Valē! Ego nōn Nēmō, sed Ulixēs sum!"

## VOCABULARY:

<b>Trōiānus, -a, -um:</b> Trojan	грек
<b>Ulixēs, -is, m.:</b> Ulysses, a crafty Greek hero	герой
<b>Cyclōps, -ōpis, m.:</b> Cyclops, a one-eyed giant	одноглазый гигант
<b>caverna, -ae, f.:</b> cave	пещера
<b>cāseus, -ī, m.:</b> cheese	сыр
<b>edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus:</b> to eat	есть
<b>Polyphēmus, -ī, m.:</b> Polyphemus, name of a Cyclops	Полифем
<b>ovis, -is, f.:</b> sheep	овца
<b>Trōia, -ae, f.:</b> Troy, city in Asia Minor (Trōiā = ablative of place from which)	Троя
<b>nāvigō (1):</b> to sail	плыть
<b>exclāmō (1):</b> to cry out, call out	вопить
<b>rogō (1):</b> to ask, inquire	спрашивать
<b>respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus:</b> to answer	отвечать
<b>somnus, -ī, m.:</b> sleep	сон
<b>tignum, -ī, n.:</b> log, stick, trunk of a tree	ствол дерева
<b>flamma, -ae, f.:</b> flame	огонь
<b>acuō, -ere, acuī, acūtus:</b> to sharpen	острить
<b>miser, misera, miserum:</b> unfortunate, wretched	жалкий
<b>bene est:</b> it goes well, things go well (for someone)	хорошо
<b>caecus, -a, -um:</b> blind	слепой

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# A GIFT BEARING GREEKS ΒΑΛΙΤΣΑΔΟΥ

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Perfect Active System  
of All Verbs*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 12

*The Trojan Horse was one of the most ingenious military stratagems of all time.*

In Asiā erat magna urbs, Trōia. Ibi rēx Priamus vīvēbat. Paris, fīlius illīus, Helenam, pulchram fēminam Graecam, cēperat. Propter hoc vitium multī Graecī ad Asiam vēnerant et diū cum Trōiānīs bellum acerbum gesserant. Mūrōs 5 autem urbis superāre nōn potuerant. Sed tum Epēus, ūnus ex Graecīs, eīs hoc cōnsilium dedit: "Sī magnum equum ligneum faciēmus et Trōiānīs dabimus, eōs vincere poterimus; Graecōs enim in equō condiderimus."

"Nōs bene docuistī," Graecī dīxērunt et istās īnsidiās 10 sine morā fēcērunt. Post bellum Aenēās, dux Trōiānus, dīxit, "Cōpiās in equō nōn vīdimus; eum in urbem dūxi-mus. Graecī igitur nōs vincere potuērunt. Dī fortūnam malam prae-sēnserant et nostrā ex urbe fūgerant."

## VOCABULARY:

**urbs, urbis**, f.: city

**Trōia, -ae**, f.: Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor

**Priamus, -ī**, m.: Priam, king of Troy

**Paris, -idis**, m.: Paris, one of Priam's sons

**Helena, -ae**, f.: Helen, most beautiful woman in the world, stolen from her Greek husband Menelaus by Paris, a Trojan prince

**Trōiānus, -ī**, m.: a Trojan, citizen of Troy

**mūrus, -ī**, m.: wall

**Epēus, -ī**, m.: Epeus, a clever Greek soldier

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**equus, -ī**, m.: horse

**ligneus, -a, -um**: of wood, wooden

**condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus**: to hide, conceal

**Aenēas, -ae**, m.: Aeneas, famous Trojan, survivor of Trojan War

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**dux, ducis**, m.: leader

**praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus**: to perceive beforehand

# ECHO AND HANDSOME NARCISSUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Reflexive Pronouns & Possessives;

Intensive Pronoun

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 13

*This myth is the source for the modern term “narcissism.”*

Narcissus erat bellus puer. Multae puellae eum amābant; nūllam ex eīs ille amābat. Ipse sē sōlum dīligēbat et vītam in silvīs agēbat. Nympha Ēchō Narcissum diū amāverat, sed suum amōrem eī numquam dīcere potuerat: sōlum verbum ultimum alterīus reddere poterat. Sī Narcissus vocāvit, “Tūne es hīc?”, Ēchō vocāvit, “Hīc!” Sī ille “Ubi es? Venī!” dīxit, illa “Venī!” dīxit. Sed Narcissus ad eam nōn vēnit, et Ēchō igitur nōn diū vīxit. Āmīsit corpus tōtum; vōcem autem eius etiam nunc audīmus.

10 Intereā Narcissus suam imāginem in stagnō vīdit et oculōs suōs āmovēre nōn poterat. Magnō amōre suī superābātur. Tempus fūgit; eōdem locō remānsit Narcissus. Amīcī illīus eum invenīre nōn poterant. Ante ipsum stagnum, ubi ille fuerat, nunc erat bellus flōs. Nōmen huius in 15 perpetuum erit Narcissus.

Hominēs nōn dēbent sē nimis amāre.

## VOCABULARY:

<b>Narcissus, -ī, m.:</b> Narcissus, a vain youth	ナルシス
<b>silva, -ae, f.:</b> forest, wood	シルバ
<b>nympha, -ae, f.:</b> nymph, demi-goddess	ニンフ
<b>Ēchō, -ūs, f. (4th declension):</b> Echo, a beautiful nymph	エコ
<b>ultimus, -a, -um:</b> last, final	ウルティムス
<b>reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:</b> to give back, repeat	レド
<b>hīc (adverb):</b> here	ヒック
<b>āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:</b> to lose	アミット
<b>vōx, vōcis, f.:</b> voice	ヴォクス
<b>intereā (adverb):</b> meanwhile	インテラ
<b>imāgō, -ginis, f.:</b> image, reflection	イマゴ
<b>stagnum, -ī, n.:</b> pool of water	スタグナム
<b>āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus:</b> to move away	アムーブ
<b>magnō amōre:</b> ablative of means ("by a great love")	マグノ・アモーレ
<b>superābātur:</b> imperfect passive of superō ("he was overcome")	スルバターツ
<b>eōdem locō:</b> ablative of place where	エオデム・ロコ
<b>flōs, flōris, m.:</b> flower	フル

# EUROPA AND THE BULL

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

I-Stem Nouns of the Third Declension;

Ablatives of Means, Accompaniment,

& Manner

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 14

*Jupiter uses one of his standard tricks—changing his form—to win the love of a beautiful maiden.*

Eurōpam, filiam Agēnoris, Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, vīdit.  
Victus amōre eius, dīxit, "Sine hāc bellā fēminā ego nōn  
poterō vīvere. Sed quid agam? Haec virgō, sī eam vī  
superābō, mē nōn amābit, et Iūnō, uxor mea, sī īnsidiās  
5 meās inveniet, mē castigābit. Arte igitur Eurōpam ad mē  
dūcere dēbeō."

Iuppiter sibi dedit fōrmam taurī. Cum celeritāte ē suā  
arce in caelō per nūbēs ad terram cucurrit. Eurōpa cum  
suīs amīcīs errāverat in loca remōta. Ad hās vēnit ille  
10 magnus taurus. Fūgērunt aliae puellae; sōla Eurōpa (nam  
animālia semper amāverat) remānsit cum taurō. Collum  
eius suīs bracchiīs Eurōpa tenuit; sine morā trāns mare ille  
eam trāxit!

Eurōpa perīculum sēnsit et exclāmāvit, "Ō!" Dīxit  
15 Iuppiter, "Bella fēmina, nūllae malae sententiae sunt in  
meō animō. Nōn taurus, sed deus ego sum. Nōn mors, sed  
fāma glōriaque tibi venient, nam tuum nōmen magnī  
poētae cum meō iungent."

## VOCABULARY:

**Eurōpa, -ae**, f.: Europa

**Agēnor, -oris**, m.: Agenor, king of Tyre in Phoenicia

**Iuppiter, Iovis**, m.: Jupiter

**victus, -a, -um**: conquered, overcome

**quid agam?** what should I do? (deliberative subjunctive)

**Iūnō, -ōnis**, f.: Juno, wife of Jupiter

**castigō (1)**: to punish, chastise

**taurus, -ī**, m: bull

**celeritās, -tatis**, f.: speed, swiftness

**arx, arcis**, f.: citadel, fortress

**remōtus, -a, -um**: removed, distant, remote

**collum, -ī**, n.: neck

**bracchium, -iī**, n.: arm

**exclāmō (1)**: to cry out, call out

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# HOW THE AEGEAN GOT ITS NAME

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Numerals; Genitive of the Whole;

Genitive & Ablative with Cardinal Numerals;

Ablative of Time

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 15

*In this myth a victory by the Athenian hero Theseus is tarnished by the tragic event that follows.*

Athēnīs vīvēbant Thēseus eiusque pater, rēx Aegeus. Illō tempore cīvēs rēgī īinsulae Crētae poenās dabant: septem puerōs et eundem numerum puellārum ad eum mittēbant. Hae quattuordecim victimae Mīnōtaurō suās vītās dabant.

5 Suō patrī Thēseus dīxit, "Hunc malum mōrem tolerāre nōn possum! Ego ipse Mīnōtaurūm nōn timeō. Iustum inveniam et, sī poterō, meīs vīribus vincam. Dīs meam fortūnam committō. Alba vēla vidēbis, ō mī pater, sī mortem fugiam." Itaque Thēseus sē cum aliīs victimīs iūnxit et trāns  
10 mare ad Crētam nāvigāvit. Ibi suō labōre Mīnōtaurūm superāre et arte Ariadnae, suaē amīcae, fugere poterat.

Aegeus suum filium in scopulō diū exspectāverat; nunc nāvem ipsam suī filiī vidēre poterat. Sed vēla nigra, nōn alba sunt! Stultus Thēseus suum cōsilium memoriā  
15 nōn tenuerat; vēla nōn mūtāverat. Miser Aegeus sine morā sē iēcit in mare "Aegaeum."

## VOCABULARY: ΛΙΓΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΗΙΔΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΙΝ

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**Athēnae, -ārum**, f. pl.: Athens (**Athēnīs** = ablative of place where)

**Thēseus, -eī**, m.: Theseus, great Greek hero from Athens

**Aegeus, -eī**, m.: Aegeus, Theseus' father, king of Athens

**īnsula, -ae**, f.: island

**Crēta, -ae**, f.: Crete, large island south of Greek mainland

**victima, -ae**, f.: sacrificial beast, victim

**Mīnōtaurus, -ī**, m.: Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature kept in  
the labyrinth of Minos, king of Crete

**tolerō (1)**: to bear, tolerate 5

**albus, -a, -um**: white

**vēlum, -ī**, n.: sail

**nāvigo (1)**: to sail 10

**Ariadna, -ae**, f.: Ariadne, Cretan princess, daughter of King Minos;

Theseus takes her with him, then abandons her on the island

Naxos

**scopulus, -ī**, m.: rock, cliff

**nāvis, -is**, f.: ship

**niger, nigra, nigrum**: black

**memoriā**: ablative of means

**Aegaeus, -a, -um**: Aegean 15

# THE WRATH OF ACHILLES

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Third Declension Adjectives*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 16

*Achilles' anger at Agamemnon is one of the major themes of the *Iliad*, Homer's monumental Greek epic.*

Achillēs nōn sōlum vir fortis potēnsque, sed etiam Thetidis deae fīlius erat. Ille cum Agamemnone aliīsque Graecīs Trōiam vēnerat et bellum longum difficileque gesserat. Sed nunc post novem annōs īra ācris eum movēbat; nam 5 fēminam captīvam eī cāram Agamemnōn sibi cēperat. Itaque Achillēs mātrem suam vocāvit: "Iuvā mē!" In marī Thetis eum audīvit et ad eum cucurrit: "Tuās sententiās intellegō, mī dulcis filī," dīxit. "Omnēs Graecī tē magnō in honōre habēre dēbent; sine tē enim Trōiānōs vincere nōn 10 possunt. Cōgitā haec: sī nunc hōc ex bellō fugiēs, tibi erit parva glōria; sed vīta longa; si autem hōc locō manēbis, magnam glōriam inveniēs, sed tuam vītam āmittēs."

"Ō beāta māter, bonum animū habē!" dīxit Achillēs.  
"Omnibus hominibus vīta brevis est. Ego ipse celerem 15 mortem nōn timeō. Hōc locō nōn manēbō, sed quoniam ingēns īra mē tenet, bellum nōn geram." Quam magna est vīs īrae!

## VOCABULARY:

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**Achillēs, -is**, m.: Achilles, best of the Greek warriors

**Thetis, -idis**, f.: Thetis, sea-nymph married to the mortal Peleus

**Agamemnōn, -onis**, m.: Agamemnon, leader of the Greek army at Troy

**Trōia, -ae**, f.: Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor; **Trōiam** = accusative of place to which

**moveō, -ere, mōvī, mōtus**: to move

**captīvus, -a, -um**: captive, taken as part of the spoils during the Trojan War

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**eī**: construe with the adjective **cāram**

**honor, -ōris**, m.: honor

**honōre habēre**: to hold (someone) in respect, esteem

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**hōc locō**: ablative of place where

**āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus**: to lose

**bonum animūm habē**: be of good cheer, take heart

(*Contra ad. Rom. 15, 13*)

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# THE MYRMIDONS (ANT PEOPLE) BOOK

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## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*The Relative Pronoun*

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## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 17

*Thanks to a miraculous metamorphosis, the population of Aegina is restored.*

Aeacus oīlim regēbat Aegīnam, quae nōmen suum cēperat ā nōmine mātris Aeacī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre iūnixerat. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc factum sēnsit et memoriā tenuit. Multōs post annōs omnibus quī in īsulā Aegīnā vīvēbant mortem mīsit. “Ō Iuppiter pater,” Aeacus vocāvit, “Iūnō meum populum tōtum dēlēvit! Iuvā mē, filium tuum, quem amās et quem neglegere nōn dēbēs.” Deus eum audīvit et sine morā coepit formīcās in hominēs mūtāre! Itaque Iuppiter, cui nihil est nimis difficile, virōs fēmināsque fēcit parvīs ex animālibus. (Vēritātemne dīcō, an nōn?)

Filius Aeacī erat Pēleus, cuius filius erat ille Achillēs, dux Myrmidonum.

## VOCABULARY:

<b>Aeacus, -ī,</b> m.: Aeacus	ÆGIUS	RAMMARD
<b>Aegīna, -ae,</b> f.: Aegina, a Greek island, also a woman's name	ΑΙΓΑΙΝΑ	RAMMARD
<b>Iuppiter, Iovis,</b> m.: Jupiter, king of the gods	ΙΟΥΠΙΤΕΡ	RAMMARD
<b>Iūnō, -ōnis,</b> f.: Juno, Jupiter's wife	ΙΟΥΝΩΝ	RAMMARD
<b>īnsula, -ae,</b> f.: island	ΙΝΣΥΛΑ	RAMMARD
<b>formīca, -ae,</b> f.: ant	ΦΟΡΜΙΚΑ	RAMMARD
<b>an:</b> or (introduces second part of a double question)	ΑΝ	RAMMARD
<b>Pēleus, -eī,</b> m.: Peleus, who left Aegina to be king of Thessaly	ΠΗΛΕΥΣ	RAMMARD
<b>Achillēs, -is,</b> m.: Achilles, greatest Greek warrior	ΑΧΙΛΛΕΙΣ	RAMMARD
<b>dux, ducis,</b> m.: leader	ΔΥΞΑΣ	RAMMARD
<b>Myrmidonēs, -um,</b> m. pl.: Myrmidons, "ant people," the Greeks ruled by Achilles in Thessaly, who fought with him at Troy	ΜΥΡΜΙΔΟΝΕΙΣ	RAMMARD

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# A WEDDING INVITATION

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

First & Second Conjugations: Passive

Voice of the Present System;

Ablative of Agent

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 18

*Announcing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis! They are destined to become the parents of Achilles, greatest of the Greek warriors who fought at Troy.*

Salvēte, ō dī deaeque! Noster amīcus Pēleus magna cōsilia habet; nympham Thetidem in mātrimōnium dūcet. Vōs igitur ā mē, Iove, ad Thessaliam vocāminī. Exspectāte bonōs lūdōs et dulcēs epulās. Dēbētis autem dē hīs perīculīs monērī: I. Quoniam Pēleus mortālis est, animus eius terrēbitur sī nimis potentēs vidēbimur; II. Quī audet sine dōnō venīre, ā mē castīgābitur. Legite genera dōnōrum quae laudābuntur ab omnibus quī ea vidēbunt.

Tū sōla, ō dea Discordia, nōn vocāris, nam ā nūllō amāris. Sī veniēs, omnis deus in Olympō īrā movēbitur. Inter amīcōs discordia nōn dēbet tolerārī.

Poenae dabuntur ab eō deō quī suum officium neglet. Valēte!

## VOCABULARY: ΗΛΙΟΓΙΩΜΕΩΣΗΣ

<b>Pēleus, -eī,</b> m.: Peleus, legendary king of Thessaly	Πέλευς / A RAMMARD
<b>nymphā, -ae,</b> f.: nymph, demi-goddess	νύμφη / A RAMMARD
<b>Thetis, -idis,</b> f.: Thetis, sea-nymph, mother of Achilles	Θέτις / A RAMMARD
<b>mātrimōnium, -ii,</b> n.: marriage	μαρτυρίου / A RAMMARD
<b>Iuppiter, Iovis,</b> m.: Jupiter, king of the gods	Ιούπιτερ / A RAMMARD
<b>Thessalia, -ae,</b> f.: Thessaly, region of northern Greece	Θεσσαλία / DO BRINCI
<b>epulae, -ārum,</b> f. pl.: feast, banquet	επούλαι / DO BRINCI

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**castīgō (1):** to punish, chastise

**Discordia, -ae,** f.: discord, disagreement, here personified as a goddess

**Olympus, -i,** m.: Mount Olympus, home of the gods

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Ολύμπος / A RAMMARD

Ολύμπιος / A RAMMARD

Ολύμπιον / A RAMMARD

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# THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Perfect Passive System

of All Verbs;

Interrogative Pronouns &  
Adjectives

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 19

*Paris' fateful decision leads ultimately to the Trojan War.*

Dea Discordia, quae sōla ad nūptiās Pēleī Thetidisque nōn erat vocāta, īrā mōta est. Iēcit igitur in rēgiam immortālium deōrum mālum aureum, in quō scriptae erant hae litterae: "BELLISSIMAE." Cui mālum darī dēbet? Iūnōnī aut Venerī aut Minervae? Etiam Iuppiter ipse iūdiciūm facere timet! Itaque ad Paridem, filium rēgis Trōiānī, illae trēs deae veniunt.

"Ō cāre adulēscēns," dīcunt, "quis nostrum tuā sententiā bellissima est? Magnum dōnum tibi parābitur ab eā deā quam ēlīges." Quem Paris ēlīget? Quō dōnō animus iūdicis movēbitur? Iūnō eum rēgem, Minerva ducem facere potest. Venus autem eī Helenam, bellissimam omnium fēminārum, dare potest.

Paris amōre victus est et Venerī mālum aureum dedit.  
Itaque (sī certa est fāma hōrum factōrum) Helena capta et ad novum locum, Trōiam, ducta est. Quod bellum gestum est propter istam fēminam?

## VOCABULARY: JOHN TO CHUA JAH

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<b>Discordia, -ae, f.</b>	discord personified as a goddess	A RAMA ARA
<b>nūptiae, -ārum, f. pl.</b>	wedding	A RAMA ARA
<b>Peleus, -eī, m.</b>	Peleus, father of Achilles	A RAMA ARA
<b>Thetis, -idis, f.</b>	Thetis, mother of Achilles	A RAMA ARA
<b>rēgia, -ae, f.</b>	palace	A RAMA ARA
<b>mālum, -ī, n.</b>	apple	A RAMA ARA
<b>aureus, -a, -um</b>	golden	A RAMA ARA
<b>BELLISSIMAE:</b>	dative case ("FOR THE FAIREST")	A RAMA ARA
<b>Iūnō, -ōnis, f.</b>	Juno, queen of the gods	A RAMA ARA
<b>Venus, -eris, f.</b>	Venus, goddess of love	A RAMA ARA
<b>Minerva, -ae, f.</b>	Minerva, goddess of war and wisdom	5
<b>Iuppiter, Iovis, m.</b>	Jupiter, king of the gods	A RAMA ARA
<b>Paris, -idis, m.</b>	Paris, Trojan prince, son of Priam	A RAMA ARA
<b>Trōiānus, -a, -um</b>	Trojan	A RAMA ARA
<b>ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus:</b>	to choose	10
<b>dux, ducis, m.</b>	leader	A RAMA ARA
<b>Helena, -ae, f.</b>	Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta	A RAMA ARA
<b>Trōia, -ae, f.</b>	Troy, city in Asia Minor	15

# THE LABORS OF HERCULES

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Fourth Declension; Ablatives of Place  
from Which & Separation

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 20

*Hercules (Heracles in Greek) is one of the best known and most remarkable characters from classical mythology.*

Quis nōmen Herculīs nōn audīvit? Dē magnīs factīs illīus  
nunc pauca dīcam.

Herculem, virum Graecūm cuius vīrēs erant extraordīnāriae, in servitūtem fortūna dūxerat. Eurystheus eī miserō duodecim gravēs labōrēs dederat. Sed Herculēs metū nōn victus erat; neque novīs animalib⁹ terrēri poterat, neque ab hominib⁹ eius generis quod numquam sceleribus caret. Magnum leōnem sōlīs manibus Herculēs superāvit; celerem cervam, cuius cornua aurea erant, cēpit et ex 10 eō locō in quō eam invēnerat Mycēnās trāxit. Deinde ille missus est ab Eurystheō contrā Cerberum, ācrem canem; etiam hunc āmovēre poterat ab ipsā portā Plūtōnis!

Post haec et alia facta Herculēs labōrib⁹ līberātus est. Quod autem praemium eī datum est? Nūllum. Qui erat 15 frūctus labōrum eius? Glōria memoriaque perpetua in versibus poētārum.

## VOCABULARY: ΑΓΓΕΙΟΔΑ ΛΕΞΙΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ

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**Herculēs, -is**, m.: Hercules, great Greek hero famous for his strength, appetite, and obtuseness

**extraordinārius, -a, -um**: not common, beyond the norm

**Eurystheus, -eī**, m.: Eurystheus, king of Mycenae, cousin of Hercules; Juno, who disliked Hercules, had contrived to make Eurystheus his master

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**leō, -ōnis**, m.: lion

**cerva, -ae**, f.: deer, hind

**aureus, -a, -um**: golden

**Mycēnae, -ārum**, f. pl.: Mycenae, a city in Greece; **Mycēnās** = to the city of Mycenae (accusative of place to which without **ad**)

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**Cerberus, -ī**, m.: Cerberus, 3-headed dog guarding the entrance to the underworld

**canis, -is**, m. or f.: dog

**Plūtō, -ōnis**, m.: Pluto, god of the underworld

**praemium, -īi**, n.: reward

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# THE GOLDEN AGE RETURNS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Third & Fourth Conjugations:

Passive Voice of the Present System

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 21

This passage comes from the *Eclogues*, a collection of ten short bucolic poems by Vergil. The fourth eclogue, which depicts the return of a golden age, is sometimes called "Messianic" because Christians in the Middle Ages identified the *puer* of the poem with Christ.

Nunc aetās magna atque nova incipit. Puer nāscitur ac  
gēns aurea venit. Mundus gravī metū līberābitur. Ille puer  
deōrum vītam accipiet deōsque vidēbit, et ipse vidēbitur  
ab illīs. Mundum reget antīquīs virtūtibus. Simul atque  
5 laudēs et facta parentis legere et virtūtem scīre poterit, agrī  
beātī dulcēs frūctūs omnibus hominibus parābunt. Re-  
manēbunt tamen pauca vitia quae hominēs temptāre  
mare nāvibus, quae hominēs cingere urbēs mūrīs iubēbunt.  
Erunt etiam altera bella, atque iterum Trōiam magnus  
10 mittētur Achillēs. Ubi autem hunc puerum virum fēcerit  
fortis aetās, maria relinquētur ā vectōribus, nec nautae  
pecūniae causā mercēs mūtābunt. Rōbustus agricola taurōs  
iugō līberābit; nōn rāstrīs tangētur humus; omnis terra  
omnia feret.

—adapted from Vergil, *Eclogues* 4.4–39

## VOCABULARY:

**nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum:** to be born, spring forth

**aureus, -a, -um:** golden

**accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to receive

**simul** (adverb): at the same time (+ **atque** = as soon as)

**parēns, -entis, m. or f.:** parent

5

**temptō (1):** to try (out), test

**cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctus:** to gird, encircle

**mūrus, -ī, m.:** wall

**Trōiam:** accusative of place to which

**Achillēs, -is, m.:** Achilles, greatest Greek hero during the 10-year war against the Trojans

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**fortis aetās:** strong stretch of years, i.e. mature age

**vector, -ōris, m.:** passenger, seafarer

**merx, mercis, f.:** merchandise, goods

**rōbustus, -a, -um:** strong, hardy

**taurus, -ī, m.:** bull

**iugum, -ī, n.:** yoke

**rāstrum, -ī, n.:** rake, toothed hoe

**humus, -ī, f.:** ground, earth, soil

**ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus:** to bear, produce (**feret** = future tense)

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# CICERO REPORTS HIS VICTORY OVER CATILINE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Fifth Declension; Ablative of Place Where;*

*Summary of Ablative Uses*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 22

*This is an excerpt from the third of Cicero's four speeches against Catiline. Cicero has driven Catiline out of Rome and now triumphantly reports to his fellow citizens what has transpired.*

Rem pūblicam, o cīvēs, vītam omnium vestrum, bona,  
fortūnās, domum senātūs atque hanc pulchram urbem hōc  
diē labōribus, cōsiliis, perīculis meīs ex igne atque ferrō  
ēripui. Nunc, o cīvēs, quoniam malōs ducēs malī bellī  
5 captōs iam tenētis, cōgitāre dēbētis dē bonā spē vestrā.  
Catilīna ex urbe mediā expulsus est. Erat ille quī timēbātur  
ab omnibus, tam diū dum urbīs moenībus continēbātur.  
Nunc ille homō tam ācer, tam audāx, tam in scelere vigi-  
lāns, tam in malīs rēbus dīligēns, sublātus est. Quamquam  
10 haec omnia, o cīvēs, sunt ā mē administrāta, videntur  
tamen imperiō atque cōsiliō deōrum immortālium et  
gesta et prōvīsa esse. Nam multīs temporibus dī immor-  
tālēs spēm fidemque huius reī pūblicae aluērunt. Hōc  
autem tempore praeclārissimās eīs grātiās agere dēbētis.  
15 Ēreptī enim estis ex crūdēlissimā ac miserā morte, ēreptī  
(estis) sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū.

Memoriā vestrā, o cīvēs, nostrae rēs alentur; laus,  
fāma, glōriaque valēbunt; litterīs vīvent remanēbuntque. In  
perpetuā pāce esse possumus, o cīvēs.

—adapted from Cicero, *Against Catiline* 3.1, 16–18, 23,  
26, 29

## VOCABULARY:

**domus, -ūs, f.**: house

**labōribus, cōsiliīs, periculīs**: ablative of means

**dux, ducis, m.**: leader

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**Catilīna, -ae, m.**: Catiline, leader of a conspiracy in 63 B.C.; his plans to overthrow the Roman government were discovered and foiled by Cicero, who was then serving as one of the two annually elected consuls in Rome

**expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus**: to banish, expel

**tam** (adverb): so (tam diū dum = so long as)

**moenia, -ium, n. pl.**: walls

**audāx, -ācis**: bold, daring

**vigilāns, -antis**: watchful, vigilant

**dīligēns, -entis**: careful, diligent

**quamquam** (conjunction): although

**administrō (1)**: to manage, take charge of, execute

10

**prōvideō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus**: to see to, provide for

**gesta ... prōvisa esse**: to have been administered and provided for

**praeclārissimus, -a, -um**: most splendid, most glorious

**crudēlissimus, -a, -um**: most cruel

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**caedēs, -is, f.**: slaughter, massacre

**sanguis, -inis, m.**: blood, bloodshed

**exercitus, -ūs, m.**: army

# **WATCHING THE ORATOR AT WORK**

## **GRAMMAR ASSUMED:**

*Participles*

## **WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 23**

*In this passage from the Brutus, a survey of Roman oratory, Cicero describes the effect that an accomplished speaker has on his audience.*

Nunc surgit magnus ūrātor, causam dictūrus: omnis locus  
in subselliīs occupātur; plēnum est tribūnal; iūdicēs omnia  
illīus verba audīre cupientēs silentium significant. Oculī  
omnium ad illum vertuntur. Tum multae admīratiōnēs,  
5 multae laudēs. Ūrātor animōs audientium tangit. Ubi cupid  
eōs metū aut misericordiā movērī, metū aut misericordiā  
oppressī torrentur aut flent.

Dē ūrātōre, etiam sī tū nōn adsidēns et attentē au-  
diēns, sed ūnō aspectū et praeteriēns eum aspēxeris, saepe  
10 iūdicāre poteris. Vidēbis iūdicem ūscitantem, loquentem  
cum alterō, nōn numquam etiam errantem, mittentem ad  
hōrās, verba ab ūrātōre dicta neglegentem. Haec causa  
caret vērō ūrātōre, quī potest animōs iūdicum movēre  
ūrātiōne. Sī autem ērēctōs iūdicēs vīderis, quī dē rē docērī  
15 vidēbuntur aut suspēnsī tenēbuntur, ut cantū aliquō avēs,  
cognōscēs signa vērī ūrātōris et labōrem ūrātōrium bene  
gerentis.

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 200, 290

## VOCABULARY:

**surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrectus:** to rise

**causam dīcere:** to plead a case

**subsellium, -īī, n.:** bench, seat (in the lawcourt)

**occupō (1):** to seize, occupy

**tribūnal, -ālis, n.:** raised platform for magistrates' chairs (in the law-court)

**silentium, -īī, n.:** silence; **silentium significāre** = to signal for silence, call for silence

**multae admīratiōnēs, multae laudēs:** supply **sunt** twice

**admīratiō, -ōnis, f.:** expression of admiration, applause

5

**misericordia, -ae, f.:** pity, mercy

**fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētus:** to weep

**adsideō, -ēre, assēdī, assessus:** to sit near

**attentē** (adverb): attentively (from **attentus, -a, -um**)

**aspectus, -ūs, m.:** look, glance

**praetereō, -īre, -īī, -itus:** to pass by, go by

**aspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus:** to catch sight of, see

**ōscitō (1):** to yawn

10

**loquor, loquī, locūtus sum:** to speak (**loquentem** = present active participle)

**mittere ad hōrās:** to send (someone) to find out the time

**ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus:** to raise up, excite, arouse

**suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus:** to hang up, suspend (**suspēnsī** = 15 hung, i.e. hanging on his words)

**ut** (conjunction): as, just as

**cantus, -ūs, m.:** song, birdcall

**avis, avis, f.:** bird

**cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus:** to recognize

**ōrātōrius, -a, -um:** oratorical

**gerentis:** genitive participle modifying **ōrātōris**; its object is **labōrem**  
**ōrātōrium**

# CAESAR'S CAMP IS ATTACKED BY BELGIANS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Ablative Absolute; Passive  
Periphrastic; Dative of Agent

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 24

*This is an excerpt from Caesar's commentaries on his military campaigns in Gaul (58–51 B.C.). Although it is written in a seemingly objective third-person style, it puts emphasis on Caesar's skill and courage as a leader.*

Caesar, equitātū praemissō, sex legiōnēs dūcēbat; post eās tōtius exercitūs impedimenta collocāverat; equitēs nostrī, flūmine trānsitō, cum hostium equitātū proelium commīsērunt. Illī identidem in silvās ad suōs sē recipiēbant ac rursus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum faciēbant. Nostrī tantum ad fīnem silvae īsequī eōs audēbant. Interim legiōnēs sex, ubi pīnum vēnērunt, armīs dēpositīs, castra mūnīre coepērunt. Ubi pīma impedimenta nostrī exercitūs ab eīs quī in silvīs latēbant vīsa sunt,  
10 omnibus cum cōpiīs prōvolāvērunt impetumque in nostrōs equitēs fēcērunt. Equitibus facile pulsīs, incrēdibilī celeritāte ad flūmen cucurrērunt. Itaque ūnō tempore et ad silvās et in flūmine et in manib⁹ nostrīs hostēs vidēbantur. Eādem celeritāte ad nostra castra atque eōs quī in  
15 labōre occupātī erant cucurrērunt.

Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: vexillum pōnendum, signum tubā dandum, quod eōs iussit arma tollere; ā labōre revocandī mīlitēs; aciēs paranda. Quārum rērum magnam partem brevitās temporis et  
20 hostium adventus impediēbat. Itaque ducēs, propter propinquitātem et celeritātem hostium, Caesaris imperium nōn exspectābant, sed per sē ea quae vidēbantur faciēbant.

—adapted from Caesar, *The Gallic War* 2.19–20

## VOCABULARY:

<b>equitātus, -ūs, m.:</b> cavalry	5
<b>legiō, -ōnis, f.:</b> legion, unit of the Roman army	
<b>exercitus, -ūs, m.:</b> army	
<b>impedimentum, -ī, n.:</b> hindrance, baggage	
<b>collocō (1):</b> to place, arrange, station	
<b>eques, -quitis, m.:</b> horseman, cavalryman	
<b>trānseō, -īre, -ītū, -ītus:</b> to go across, cross	
<b>proelium, -īi, n.:</b> battle ( <b>proelium committere</b> = to engage in battle)	
<b>identidem</b> (adverb): repeatedly, again and again	
<b>silva, -ae, f.:</b> forest, woods (same meaning in sg. and pl.)	
<b>sē recipere:</b> to retreat	
<b>rursus</b> (adverb): back, back again	5
<b>impetus, -ūs, m.:</b> attack, assault	
<b>tantum</b> (adverb): only	
<b>īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum:</b> to pursue (translate actively)	
<b>interim</b> (adverb): meanwhile	
<b>arma, -ōrum, n. pl.:</b> arms, weapons	
<b>dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:</b> to lay aside, put down	
<b>castra, -ōrum, n. pl.:</b> military camp	
<b>mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:</b> to fortify	
<b>lateō, -ēre, latuī:</b> to lie hidden, hide	
<b>prōvolō (1):</b> to fly out, rush forth	10
<b>facile</b> (adverb): easily	
<b>celeritās, -tātis, f.:</b> speed, haste	
<b>ad silvās:</b> near the woods	
<b>occupō (1):</b> to seize, occupy	15
<b>vexillum, -ī, n.:</b> military banner, flag, standard	
<b>tuba, -ae, f.:</b> trumpet, war trumpet	
<b>quod:</b> subject of <b>iussit</b> ; its antecedent is <b>signum</b>	
<b>aciēs, -ēī, f.:</b> sharp edge, line of battle	
<b>quārum = hārum</b>	
<b>adventus, -ūs, m.:</b> approach, arrival	20
<b>impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:</b> to hinder	
<b>propinquitās, -tātis, f.:</b> nearness, proximity	
<b>per sē:</b> by themselves, on their own authority	
<b>videor, -ērī, vīsus sum:</b> to seem, to seem best	

# THE CHARACTER OF CATILINE'S FOLLOWERS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Infinitives;*  
*Indirect Statement*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 25

*This passage comes from the second of Cicero's speeches against Catiline. Although Catiline has left Rome, several of his followers have remained in the city, where, according to Cicero, they pose a threat to the security of the state.*

Sed cūr tam diū dē ūnō hoste (Catilīnā) dīcimus, et dē eō hoste quī iam dīcit sē esse hostem, et quem, quod mūrus interest, nōn timeō: dē hīs, quī in mediā urbe, quī nōbīscum sunt, nihil dīcimus? Expōnam enim vōbīs, o cīvēs, 5 genera hominum ex quibus istae cōpiae parantur. Ūnum genus est eōrum quī magnō in aere aliēnō magnās etiam possessiōnēs habent, quārum amōre adductī dissolvī nūllō modō possunt. Sed hōs hominēs nōn putō timendōs (esse), quod dēdūcī dē sententiā (suā) possunt.

10 Alterum genus est eōrum quī, quamquam premuntur aere aliēnō, imperium tamen exspectant atque honōrēs quōs, rē pūblicā perturbātā, cōsequī sē posse putant. Quibus hoc non spērandum est. Nam illīs hoc intellegendum est: prīmum omnium mē ipsum vigilāre, adesse, prōvidēre 15 reī pūblicae; deinde magnōs animōs esse in bonīs virīs, magnam concordiam ūrdinum, maximam multitudinem, magnās mīlitum cōpiās; deōs dēnique immortālēs huic invictō populō, clārō imperiō, pulchrae urbī contrā tantam vim sceleris auxilium esse datūrōs. Num illī in cinere urbīs 20 et in sanguine cīvium sē cōsulēs aut dictatōrēs aut etiam rēgēs spērant futūrōs (esse)?

—adapted from Cicero, *Against Catiline* 2.17–19

## VOCABULARY:

**tam** (adverb): so

**Catilīna, -ae**, m.: Catiline, conspirator thwarted by Cicero in 63 B.C.

**mūrus, -ī**, m.: city wall (Catiline has fled from Rome)

**intersum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus**: to be between, lie between (us)

**expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus**: to set forth, explain

5

**aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī**, n.: debt ("another's money")

**quārum amōre adductī**: "induced by love of which"

**addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus**: to induce, persuade

**dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus**: to free (from debt)

**dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus**: to lead away, dissuade

10

**quamquam** (conjunction): although

**honor, -ōris**, m.: honor, public office

**perturbō (1)**: to disturb, throw into confusion

**cōsequī**: to acquire (present infinitive of a deponent verb; translate actively)

**posse**: translate as if it were a future infinitive

**quibus = illīs hominibus**

**prīmum ... deinde ... dēnique ...**: 3 indirect statements

**vigilō (1)**: to be watchful, be awake, be vigilant

**adsum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus**: to be present to help, to assist

15

**concordia, -ae**, f.: harmony, concord

**ōrdō, -dīnis**, m.: rank, order, socio-economic class

**maximus, -a, -um**: very great, greatest

**dēnique** (adverb): finally, last (in a list)

**invictus, -a, -um**: invincible

**tantus, -a, -um**: so great, so large

**auxilium, -ī**, n.: aid, assistance

**num**: introduces a question expecting a negative answer ("they don't hope that they will be ... , do they?")

**cinis, -neris**, m.: ash, ashes

**sanguis, -inis**, m.: blood, bloodshed

20

# THE VIRTUES OF THE ORATOR CATO

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Comparison of Adjectives;*

*Declension of Comparatives; Ablative of Comparison*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 26

In this excerpt from the *Brutus* Cicero laments that the orators of his day show no interest in studying the “old-fashioned” works of Cato, a Roman orator from the preceding century, yet are eager to imitate the style of Greek orators from even earlier centuries.

Catōnem vērō quis nostrōrum ḍrātōrum, quī nunc sunt,  
legit? aut quis eum nōvit? At quem virum, dī bonī! Mittō  
cīvem aut senātōrem aut imperātōrem; ḍrātōrem enim hōc  
locō quaerimus; quis in laudandō est gravior illō? acerbior  
5 in vituperandō? in sententiīs sapientior? in cōfīrmātiōne  
subtiliōr? Omnes ḍrātōriae virtūtēs in clārissimīs ḍrātōni-  
bus eius inveniuntur. Iam vērō quem flōrem aut quem lūcem  
ēloquentiae Orīginēs eius nōn habent?

Cūr igitur Lysiās et Hyperidēs amantur dum ignorā-  
10 tur Catō? Antīquior est huius sermō et quaedam horridiōra  
verba. Ita enim tum loquēbantur. Sciō hunc ḍrātōrem  
nōndum esse satis polītum et aliquid perfectius quaeren-  
dum esse. Nihil enim est simul et inventum et perfectum.  
Sed ea in nostrīs īscītīa est, quod hī ipsī quī in litterīs  
15 Graecīs antīquitātē dēlectantur, hanc in Catōne nē nō-  
vērunt quidem. Hyperidae volunt esse et Lysiāe; eōs laudō,  
sed cūr nōlunt Catōnēs (esse)?

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 65–70

## VOCABULARY:

**Catō, -ōnis**, m.: famous Roman orator & statesman, lived 234–149 B.C.

**vērō** (adverb): in truth, indeed

**nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus**: to become acquainted with; (in perfect tense) know

**quem virum**: accusative of exclamation

**mittō**: I omit, pass over, do not mention

**senātor, -tōris**, m.: senator

**in laudandō**: in praising (*laudandō* is a gerund)

**vituperō** (1): to blame, censure; **in vituperandō** = in blaming (*vitupe-* 5  
*randō* is a gerund)

**cōnfīrmātiō, -ōnis**, f.: a verifying of facts, an adducing of proofs

**subtilis, -e**: fine, thin, precise

**ōrātōrius, -a, -um**: oratorical

**ōrātiō, -ōnis**, f.: speech

**iam vērō**: furthermore

**flōs, flōris**, m.: flower, blossom

**Orīginēs**: *Origins*, title of a history of Rome written by Cato

**Lysiās** (pl. = *Lysiæ*), **Hyperīdēs** (pl. = *Hyperīdae*): famous Athenian  
orators from the 5th & 4th centuries B.C., respectively

**ignōrō** (1): to ignore, not know, not acknowledge

**sermō, -ōnis**, m.: conversation, talk

10

**horridus, -a, -um**: shaggy, rough, unpolished

**ita** (adverb): in such a way, thus, so

**loquor, loquī, locūtus sum** (deponent verb): to speak (translate  
actively even though it is passive in form)

**nōndum** (adverb): not yet

**polītus, -a, -um**: polished, refined

**simul** (adverb): at the same time

**nostrīs = nostrīs ōrātōribus**

**īnscītia, -ae**, f.: ignorance

**quod**: the fact that (*quod* clause explains **ea ... īnscītia**)

**antīquitās, -tatis**, f.: ancientness, primitive simplicity

15

**nē ... quidem**: not even

**volō, velle, voluī**: to want, wish

**nōlō, nōlle, nōluī**: to not want, not wish, refuse

# OLD AGE IS NOT A TIME FOR DESPAIR

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Special & Irregular Comparison*  
*Formation of Adjectives*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 27

Cicero wrote his philosophical treatise *On Old Age* not long before his death; in it he argues that one's later years can be productive and happy.

5      *Ō miserrimum senem, quī mortem contemnendam esse intam longā aetāte nōn videt! Mors aut plānē neglegenda est, sī exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda est, sī aliquō animum dēdūcit ubi erit aeternus. Quid igitur timeō, sī aut nōn miserrimus post mortem, aut beātissimus etiam ero? At spērat adulēscēns diū sē vīctūrum esse; spērāre idem senex nōn potest. Īnsipienter autem adulēscēns spērat; quid enim stultius quam incerta prō certīs habēre, falsa prō vēris? Senex, cui sunt nūllae spēs, beātior tamen est quam 10      10 adulēscēns, et minōrēs cūrās habet, quoniam id quod ille (adulēscēns) spērat iam hic (senex) habet; ille cupit diū vīvere, hic diū vīxit.*

15      *Quamquam, ō dī bonī, quid est “diū” in hominis nātūrā? Nam etiam sī quis diūtissimē vīixerit (fuit, ut scriptum videō, Arganthōnius quīdam, quī centum vīgintī annōs vīxerat), mihi nōn diūturnum vidētur quicquam in quō est aliquid extrēnum. Hōrae quidem cēdunt et diēs et mēnsēs et anni, nec praeteritum tempus umquam revocātur nec futūrum scīrī potest. Tempus quod nōbīs datur, eō 20      20 dēbēmus fēlīcēs esse et contentī.*

—adapted from Cicero, *On Old Age* 66–69

## VOCABULARY:

<b>senem:</b> accusative of exclamation	10
<b>contemnō, -ere, -tempsī, -temptus:</b> to despise, make light of	
<b>plānē</b> (adverb): plainly, completely	
<b>optō (1):</b> to choose, wish for	
<b>aliquō:</b> to some place (construe with <b>ubi</b> )	
<b>erit:</b> subject = <b>animus</b>	5
<b>īnsipienter</b> (adverb): foolishly	
<b>quid:</b> supply <b>est</b>	
<b>incertus, -a, -um:</b> uncertain	
<b>prō ... habēre:</b> to hold, regard something (in the accusative; here <b>incerta</b> and <b>falsa</b> ) as a substitute for something else (in the ablative; here <b>certis</b> and <b>vēris</b> )	
<b>falsus, -a, -um:</b> false	10
<b>quamquam</b> (conjunction): however, nevertheless, although	
<b>quis</b> (after <b>sī</b> ) = <b>aliquis</b>	
<b>diūtissimē</b> (adverb): for a very long time	
<b>Arganthōnius, -iī, m.:</b> a Spanish king mentioned in Herodotus' <i>Histories</i>	15
<b>diūturnus, -a, -um:</b> long	
<b>quisquam, quicquam</b> (indefinite pronoun): anyone, anything ( <b>quicquam</b> = subject of <b>vidētur</b> )	
<b>quidem</b> (adverb): indeed	
<b>cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus:</b> to depart, pass away	
<b>aliiquid extrēmum:</b> something ultimate, i.e. a limit, an end	
<b>mēnsis, -is, m.:</b> month	
<b>praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus:</b> to pass, pass by, elapse	
<b>eō = eō tempore quod nōbīs datur</b>	
<b>contentus, -a, -um:</b> satisfied with (+ ablative)	20

# TWO LOVE POEMS BY CATULLUS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Subjunctive Mood: Present Subjunctive;

Jussive & Purpose Clauses

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 28

Catullus wrote over one hundred lyric poems on a variety of subjects; those poems chronicling his love affair with Lesbia are among the most inspired.

Vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus; omnēsque rūmōrēs  
5 senum graviōrum aestimēmus ūnūs assis. Sōlēs occidere  
et redīre possunt; ubi semel occidit haec brevissima lūx,  
ūna nox perpetua nōbīs est dormienda. Dā mihi bāsia  
mīlle, deinde centum; deinde mīlle altera, deinde secunda  
centum: deinde, ubi plūrima bāsia fēcerimus, conturbēmus  
illa, nē sciāmus numerum bāsiōrum, aut nē quis malus  
numerum invenīre possit atque invidēre.

—adapted from Catullus, Poem 5

Mihi prōpōnis, mea vīta, iūcundum amōrem nostrum fu-  
10 tūrum esse perpetuum. Dī magnī, id sincērē Lesbia dīcat et  
ex animō, ut possīmus tōtam vītam agere in hāc fēlīcissimā  
amīctiā!

—adapted from Catullus, Poem 109

## VOCABULARY:

**Lesbia, -ae**, f.: name of Catullus' fickle girlfriend

**rūmor, -ōris**, m.: rumor, talk

**aestimō (1)**: to estimate, value

**as, assis**, m.: copper coin of little weight, "penny" (**assis** = genitive of value)

**occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsus**: to fall down, set

**redeō, -īre, -iī, -itus**: to go back, return

**semel** (adverb): once

**dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -itus**: to sleep

5

**conturbō (1)**: to throw into confusion, put into disorder

**quis** (after **nē**) = **aliquis**

**possit**: pres. subjunctive of **possum**

**invideō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus**: to envy, be jealous

**prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus**: to put forward, propose

**sincērē** (adverb): sincerely, honestly

10

**ex animō**: from the heart

**possīmus**: pres. subjunctive of **possum**

ampliū: adverb: more, even, still, further, much, extremely

adīgnātī: adverb: too, very, extremely, extremely, just, so

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

habet: has, owns, bears, holds, carries, carries along, has in his power

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will occur, will happen

adīgnātī: adverb: too, very, extremely, extremely, just, so

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

erit: will be, will have, will exist, will come to pass, will be the case, will be true, will happen

magis: more, especially, mostly, especially, more than, moreover

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# QUINTILIAN PRAISES THE ORATORY OF CICERO

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Imperfect Subjunctive; Present &*

*Imperfect Subjunctive of Sum & Possum;*

*Result Clauses*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 29

*Quintilian, a renowned teacher and critic of oratory in the first century A.D., here compares Cicero favorably with Demosthenes and other Greek models of eloquence.*

Orātōrēs vērō Rōmānī ēloquentiam Latīnam Graecae parem facere possunt; nam Cicerōnem oppōnam cuicunque eōrum, etiam Dēmosthenī. Hōrum ego virtūtēs putō similēs: cōnsilium, ōrdinem, ratiōnem, omnia dēnique 5 quae sunt inventiōnis. In ēloquentiā est aliqua dīversitās: dēnsior ille, hic cōpiōsior, pugnat ille acūmine semper, hic pondere, cūrae plūs in illō, in hōc plūs nātūrae. M. Tullius autem mihi vidētur effīnxisse vim Dēmosthenis, cōpiam Platōnis, iūcunditātem Isocratis. Nam quis docēre dīligen- 10 tius, movēre vehementius potest? Cui tanta iūcunditās umquam fuit ut iūdicem etiam gravissimum movēre posset? Iam in omnibus quae dīcit tanta auctōritās inest ut dissentīre pudeat et fidem nōn advocātī sed testis habēre ille videātur. Nōn immeritō igitur ab aetātis suaē homini- 15 bus rēgnāre in iūdiciis Cicerō dictus est, et posterī tantam glōriam eī dant ut Cicerō iam nōn hominis nōmen, sed ēloquentiae habeātur. Hunc igitur spectēmus; hoc exemplum nōbīs prōpositum sit; ille sē prōfēcissee sciat, quī didicit Cicerōnem dīligere.

—adapted from Quintilian 10.1.105–112

# VOCABULARY

**ēloquentia, -ae, f.:** eloquence, speaking ability

**pār, paris:** equal, like (+ dative)

**oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to match someone (in the accusative) with someone else (in the dative)

**oppōnam cuicunque:** potential subjunctive ("I would match with anyone")

**Dēmosthenēs, -is, m.:** famous Greek orator

**ōrdō, -dinis, m.:** order, arrangement (of ideas)

**inventiō, -ōnis, f.:** invention, creativity (**quae sunt inventiōnis** = which are connected with invention) 5

**dīversitās, -tatis, f.:** difference, diversity

**dēnsus, -a, -um:** thick, condensed, concise

**ille** = Demosthenes; **hic** = Cicero

**cōpiōsus, -a, -um:** abundant, rich, full

**acūmen, -minis, n.:** sharpness, cunning, subtlety

**pondus, -deris, n.:** weight, authority

**effingō, -ere, -fīnxī, -fictus:** to express, represent

**Platō, -ōnis, m.:** famous Greek philosopher

**iūcunditās, -tatis, f.:** pleasantness, delight, charm

**Īsocratēs, -is, m.:** famous Greek orator

**dīligentius:** more carefully (from **dīligēns, -entis**)

**vehementius:** more emphatically (from **vehemēns, -entis**) 10

**auctōritās, -tatis, f.:** authority

**īnsum, inesse, īnfūi, īnfutūrus:** to be in, be found in

**dissentiō, -ire, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to disagree

**pudet** (impersonal, used with infinitive): it is shameful

**advocātus, -ī, m.:** advocate, legal counselor

**testis, -is, m. or f.:** eye-witness (**testis** here = genitive)

**immeritō** (adverb): undeservedly, unjustly

**rēgnō (1):** to rule, reign 15

**iūdiciūm, -iī, n.:** trial, law court

**posterī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** descendants, posterity

**spectō (1):** to look at, regard

**exemplum, -ī, n.:** example, model

**prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to set something (in the accusative) before someone (in the dative)

**prōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to make progress 55

# PLINY WRITES TO HIS FRIENDS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Perfect & Pluperfect Subjunctive;

Indirect Questions;

Sequence of Tenses

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 30

*Pliny's letters are an invaluable source of information about Roman high society in the late first century A.D.*

Suscēnseō; nesciō an dēbeam, sed suscēnseō. Scīs quam inīquus interdum, quam impotēns saepe, quam querulior semper sit amor. Nesciō an haec causa sit iūsta; magna tamen est, et ego graviter suscēnseō, quod fuērunt ā tē tam 5 diū litterae nūllae. Exōrāre mē potes ūnō modō, sī nunc saltem plūrimās et longissimās litterās mīseris. Haec mihi sōla excūsatiō vēra, cēterae falsae vidēbuntur. Nōn sum auditūrus "nōn eram in urbe" vel "occupātior eram"; nec dī sinant ut audiam "īnfīrmior." Cōgitā quantam cūram 10 15 tibi habeam. Scīre cupiō quid faciās et fēcerīs. Nunc plūrimās et longissimās litterās mitte! Valē!

—adapted from Pliny, *Epistles* 2.2

Diū nōn librum in manūs, nōn stilum sūmpsi; diū nesciō quid sit ḥtium, quid quiēs, quid dēnique illud iners, iūcundum tamen nihil agere, nihil esse: tam multa mē negōtia 15 amīcōrum nec Rōmā sēcēdere nec litterīs studēre patiuntur. Nūlla enim studia tantī sunt, ut amīcitiae officium neglēgātur. Valē!

—adapted from Pliny, *Epistles* 8.9

## VOCABULARY:

**suscēnseō, -ēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsus:** to be angry  
an: whether (introducing an indirect question)

**inīquus, -a, -um:** unfair, unjust

**interdum** (adverb): at times, sometimes

**impotēns, -entis:** out of control, immoderate

**querulior:** rather prone to complain (about trifles)

**causa:** supply **Irae** (genitive)

**iūstus, -a, -um:** fair, just

**graviter** (adverb): deeply, severely

**exōrō (1):** to win over (by begging), appease

**saltem** (adverb): at least (modifying **nunc**)

**mīseris:** from **mittō**

**excūsātiō, -ōnis, f.:** way of making amends, means of apologizing

**vel** (conjunction): or

**occupātus, -a, -um:** occupied, busy

**nec ... sinant:** subjunctive expressing a wish ("may they not allow, may they forbid")

**sinō, -ere, sīvī, situs:** to allow (+ **ut** clause as direct object, "that...")

**īnfīrmus, -a, -um:** weak, ill

**stilus, -ī, m.:** stylus, instrument for writing on wax tablets

**sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus:** to take up, lay hold of

**quiēs, -ētis, f.:** rest, repose

**illud:** modifies each infinitive phrase: "that ... (state of) doing nothing, that ... (state of) being nothing"

**iners, -ertis:** inactive, idle

**negōtiūm, -iī, n.:** business, affair

**Rōmā:** ablative of place from which

**sēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:** to withdraw, retire

**studeō, -ēre, studui:** to study, pursue (+ dative)

**patior, patī, passus sum:** to allow, permit (translate actively)

**tantī:** genitive of value ("of so much worth")

5

10

15

# LUCRETIA: PARAGON OF VIRTUE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Cum Clauses; Ferō

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 31

Livy, in the first part of his history of Rome, describes the downfall of the kings and the establishment of the republic. The following incident hastened the overthrow of Rome's final king, Tarquin the Proud.

Rōma regēbātur ā tyrannō superbō, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius. Quādam nocte cum Tarquinius vīnum biberet cum amīcīs, coepērunt quisque uxōrem suam laudāre. Collātīnus dīxit suam Lucrētiā omnibus cēterīs praestāre:

5 "Nōs cōnferāmus ad meās aedēs videāmusque quid mea  
uxor nunc agat. Tum sciētis quantō melior sit mea Lucrētia  
quam aliae." Omnes respondērunt, "Discēdāmus!" Cum  
ad illās aedēs vēnissent, fidēlem Lucrētiā nōn lūdentem,  
sed lānam dūcentem invēnērunt. Sextus, cum vidēret  
10 quam pulchra et pudīca Lucrētia esset, malō amōre captus  
est. Paucīs diēbus post, cum abesset Collātīnus, iste revēnit.  
Cum cēna oblāta esset, in hospitāle cubiculum ductus est.  
15 Mediā nocte ad dormientem Lucrētiā vēnit: "Tacē!" inquit.  
"Sextus Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manū ferō. Cēde mihi  
aut tē necābō!" Cum Lucrētia necārī māllet, dēnique tamen  
vīcit Sextus eius pudīcitiam. Tum discessit. Sed Lucrētia  
omnia haec narrāvit Collātīnō, quī iūrāvit sē Sextum  
necātūrum esse. Tum Lucrētia sē necāvit, nē aliīs uxōribus  
vidērētur malō exemplō esse: "Ego mē culpā absolvō, sed  
20 poenā nōn liberō," occidēns dīxit.

—adapted from Livy 1.57.6–58.11

## VOCABULARY:

**Sextus Tarquinius, -iī, m.:** son of Rome's seventh and last king, L.

Tarquinius Superbus (ousted in 509 B.C.)

**coepērunt quisque:** quisque is often used with a plural verb

**Collātinus, -ī, m.:** a noble Roman

**Lucrētia, -ae, f.:** Collatinus' wife

**aedēs, -ium, f. pl.:** house

5

**quantō:** ablative of degree of difference ("by how much")

**lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus:** to play

**lāna, -ae, f.:** wool (**dūcere lānam** = to spin wool)

10

**paucīs diēbus:** ablative of degree of difference ("by a few days")

**post** (adverb): afterwards, later

**absum, abesse, āfūi, āfutūrus:** to be away

**hospitālis, -e:** relating to a guest

**cubiculum, -ī, n.:** bedroom

**mālō, mālle, māluī:** to wish rather, prefer

15

**pudīctia, -ae, f.:** chastity

**iūrō (I):** to swear, take an oath

**exemplum, -ī, n.:** example, model; **exemplō esse** = to serve as a model

(dative of purpose)

**absolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solutus:** to loosen, free

**līberō:** supply **mē** as the object

20

# VERGIL PRAISES THE RUSTIC LIFE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Formation & Comparison of Adverbs;*

**Volō, Mālō, Nōlō; Proviso Clauses**

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 32

*In the Georgics, called by Dryden “the best Poem of the best Poet,” Vergil urges a return to traditional Roman values, as exemplified by the virtuous, pristine way in which the Roman farmer and his family live.*

Ō nimium fortūnātōs agricolās, quibus facilem vīctum dīvitissima terra volēns fundit! Otium iūcundum, agri longē patentēs, spēluncae vīvīque lacūs, mūgītūsque boum dulcēsque sub arbore somnī ab eīs nōn absunt. Inter eōs 5 iūra et lēgēs diūtius manent; scelera prohibentur. Vīvit fēlīciter quī ratiōne potuit causās rērum cognōscere atque lūce scientiae metūs omnēs et pessimās cūrās ex suā mente expulit. Neque bella ācria illum terrent, neque saevī exercitūs, neque cētera perīcula quae saepissimē hominēs ti- 10 ment. Dīvitiās et honōrēs ille nōn tam fortiter amat, ut velit beneficia vītae rūsticae amittere. Cum pauper sit, tamen ille sibi vidētur pār rēgibus, cum filiī parvī illīus ad eum celeriter accurrrunt et cāra ōscula līberrimē offerunt. Huic dī immortālēs, fidēliter cultī, pācem perpetuam dant. Vī- 15 tam similiter beātam quandam ēgērunt Rōmulus et Remus.

—adapted from Vergil, *Georgics* 2.458ff.

## VOCABULARY:

**fortūnātōs agricolās:** accusative of exclamation  
**vīctus, -ūs, m.:** food, sustenance, means of living  
**fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus:** to pour forth  
**spēlunca, -ae, f.:** cave, grotto  
**lacus, -ūs, m.:** lake  
**mūgītus, -ūs, m.:** lowing, bellowing, mooing  
**bōs, bovis** (genitive pl. = **boum**), m. or f.: ox, cow, cattle  
**arbor, arboris, f.:** tree  
**saevus, -a, -um:** fierce, violent, savage  
**rūsticus, -a, -um:** rustic, rural, simple  
**accurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run up to  
**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** to cultivate, worship

**Rōmulus, -ī, m.:** Romulus, founder of Rome  
**Remus, -ī, m.:** Remus, twin brother of Romulus

# THE HELVETIANS PARLEY WITH CAESAR

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Conditions*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 33

*Caesar here illustrates how he, as commander of the Roman forces in Gaul, deals with an arrogant adversary.*

Contrā Helvētiōs, quī in agrōs populōrum vīcīnōrum invādēbant, Caesar bellum suscēpit. Cum potuisset ūnō diē pontem in Ararī facere et suum exercitum trādūcere, Helvētiī, quī diēbus vīgintī idem diffīcillimē cōnfēcerant, lē-  
5 gātōs ad eum mīsērunt. Hī ita dīxērunt: “Sī pācem populus Rōmānus nōbīscum faciet, in illīs fīnibus ubi volueris, manēbimus. Sed sī bellō nōs diūtius premere in animō habēs, cōgitā dē antīquā fāmā nostrā. Ita enim ā patribus māiōribusque nostrīs didicimus ut magis virtūte bellum  
10 gerāmus quam īnsidiīs. Quod sī contrā nōs tuum exercitum dūcās, nōn sōlum salūtem tuam, sed etiam honōrem populī Rōmānī certē āmittās.”

Hīs Caesar ita respondit: “Etiam sī vestrōrum priōrum vitiōrum memoriam dēpōnere possem, certē nōn possem  
15 ignōscere vestrīs novīs sceleribus. Nisi quōs obsidēs dabitis, pācem vōbīscum nōn faciam.”

Helvētiī, sī Caesarī tum cessissent, meliōrem fortūnam invēnissent. Sed īsolenter respondērunt: “Nōbīs ā māiōribus nostrīs hic mōs trādītus est: Helvētiī obsidēs accipiunt,  
20 nōn dant.”

—adapted from Caesar, *The Gallic War* 1.13f.

## VOCABULARY:

<b>Helvētiī, -ōrum</b> , m. pl.: Helvetians, one of the tribes living in ancient Gaul (now France and Switzerland)	10
<b>vīcīnus, -a, -um</b> : neighboring	
<b>invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus</b> : to rush in, fall upon, seize	
<b>pōns, pontis</b> , m.: bridge	
<b>Arar, Araris</b> (ablative <b>Ararī</b> ), m.: the river Arar (now Saône) which flows into the Rhône river	
<b>trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus</b> : to lead across, bring over	
<b>idem</b> : i.e. <b>ūnō diē pontem in Ararī facere</b>	
<b>cōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus</b> : to complete, finish	
<b>lēgātus, -ī</b> , m.: legate, ambassador	5
<b>gerāmus</b> : present subjunctive where imperfect might be expected; shows a result that holds true in the present time	10
<b>quod sī</b> : but if	
<b>dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus</b> : to lay aside	
<b>ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus</b> : to pardon, overlook (+ dative)	15
<b>obses, -sidis</b> , m. or f.: hostage	
<b>īnsolenter</b> (adverb): arrogantly	

# SALLUST'S VIEW OF HUMAN NATURE

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Deponent Verbs; Ablative  
with Special Deponents*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 34

*The Roman historian Sallust, in the preface to his monograph on the Catilinarian conspiracy, outlines the faculties possessed by human beings that make them superior to beasts.*

Omnēs hominēs quī cupiunt praestāre cēterīs animālibus summā ope nītī dēbent, nē vītam silentiō trānseant velutī pecora, quae nātūra fīnxit prōna atque ventrī oboedientia. Sed nostra omnis vīs in animō et corpore sita est; animī 5 imperiō, corporis servitiō ūtimur; alterum nōbīs cum dīs, alterum cum bēluīs commūne est. Mihi rēctius vidētur glōriam quaerere ingenī quam vīrium opibus et, quoniam vīta ipsa quā fruimur brevis est, memoriam nostrī quam maximē longam efficere. Nam dīvitiārum et fōrmāe glōria 10 flūxa atque fragilis est; virtūs clāra aeternaque habētur.

Sed multī mortālēs, dēditī ventrī atque somnō, indoctī incultīque vītam sīcutī peregrīnantēs ēgērunt; quibus profectō contrā nātūram corpus voluptātī, anima onerī fuit. Eōrum ego vītam mortemque iūxtā aestimō quoniam dē 15 utrāque silētur. Sed is dēmum mihi vīvere atque fruī animā vidētur, quī aliquō negōtiō intentus praeclārī facinoris aut artis bonae fāmam quaerit.

—adapted from Sallust, *War with Catiline* 1-2

## VOCABULARY:

**nītor, nītī, nīsus sum:** to strive, make an effort

**trānseō, -īre, -īi, -itus:** to pass through

**velutī** (adverb): just as, just like

**pecus, -oris, n.:** cattle, herd

**fingō, -ere, fīnxī, fīctus:** to form, fashion, make

**prōnus, -a, -um:** bent forward (i.e. not erect)

**venter, -tris, m.:** stomach, belly

**oboediēns, -entis:** obedient (+ dative)

**situs, -a, -um:** situated, placed, located

**servitium, -īi, n.:** service, servitude

5

**alterum ... alterum:** i.e. **animus** and **corpus**

**bēlua, -ae, f.:** beast

**rēctus, -a, -um:** straight, right, proper

**quaerere ... et ... efficere:** both infinitives depend on **vidētur**

**ingenī ... vīrium:** both genitives depend on **opibus** (ablative of means)

**fruor, frūi, frūctus sum** (+ ablative): to enjoy

**quam maximē longam = quam longissimam**

**efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to bring about, achieve

**fiūxus, -a, -um:** flowing, changeable

10

**fragilis, -e:** fragile, perishable

**aeternus, -a, -um:** eternal, imperishable

**dēdītus, -a, -um:** addicted to, given over to

**indoctus, -a, -um:** uneducated, ignorant

**incultus, -a, -um:** unsophisticated, not cultured

**sīcutī** (adverb): just as, just like

**peregrīnor** (1): to travel around, sojourn

**profectō** (adverb): assuredly

**voluptātī fuit:** served as a source of pleasure (dative of purpose)

**onus, -neris, n.:** burden (**onerī** = dative of purpose)

**iūxtā** (adverb): near, close, i.e. similar

**aestimō** (1): to judge, estimate, consider

**uterque, utraque, utrumque:** each (of two), either one

15

**siletur:** it's kept silent, nothing's said

**dēmūm** (adverb): at last, finally (at end of argument)

**negōtiūm, -īi, n.:** business, occupation

**intentus, -a, -um:** intent on (+ ablative)

**facinus, -oris, n.:** deed, act

65

# A CONVERSATION FROM ROMAN COMEDY

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Dative with Adjectives;

Dative with Special Verbs;

Dative with Compounds

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 35

Terence's *Self-Punisher* was first performed in Rome in 163 B.C. In this scene from the comedy, Menedemus explains to his neighbor Chremes why he is punishing himself by working so hard. Neither Menedemus nor Chremes is aware that Menedemus' son has returned from his stint in the army and is next door at Chremes' house, ready to resume his old love affair.

MENEDĒMUS: Fīlium ūnum adulēsentem habeō. Āh, cūr dīxī mē habēre? Immō habuī, Chremē; nunc utrum habeam necne incertum est. CHREMĒS: Cūr? ME: Sciēs. Puellam pauperem ille nimis amāre cooperat. Illum semper admonēbam: "Dēbēs, mī fīlī, studēre dīvitiīs et honōribus, nōn falsīs lūdīs amōris. Ego, cum eram istud aetātis, praemia et glōriam in exercitū invēnī." Nunc Clīnia cum mīlitibus in Asiam discessit, ut rēgī serviat et mihi placeat. CH: Quid ais? ME: Utinam nē eī persuāsissem! Meō filiō, quem adiuvāre dēbēbam, gravissimē nocuī! Mihi ignōscere nōn possum. Itaque, dum Clīnia propter mē multa mala patitur, poenās ipse etiam dabō, in agrō labōrāns, opibus parcēns, illī absentī serviēns. CH: Ego arbitror tē nōn adversō in filium tuum ingenī esse et illum quidem velle tibi pārēre. Sed nec tū illum satis nōverās, nec tē ille. Tū illum numquam ostendistī quantī penderēs, nec tibi ille est ausus crēdere. Sed spērō illum tibi salvum adfutūrum esse. Tibi parce, Menedēme! Absēns filius tē hoc facere vult. ME: Tū nōn dēbēs mīrārī, sī labōrāre potius dēsiderō. CH: Sī ita vīs, bene valē! ME: Et tū!

—adapted from Terence, *Self-Punisher* 93–167

## VOCABULARY:

**Menedēmus, -ī, m.**: old man in Terence's *Self-Punisher*

**immō**: no, on the contrary; rather

**Chremēs, -ētis** (vocative **Chremē**), m.: Menedemus' neighbor

**utrum ... -ne**: whether ... or (double indirect question)

**incertus, -a, -um**: uncertain, unsure

5

**falsīs lūdīs**: deceitful games

**istud aetātis**: that of age, i.e. at that age of yours

**Clīnia, -ae, m.**: Menedemus' son

**Asia, -ae, f.**: Asia Minor

**rēgī**: one of the petty kings (successors to Alexander the Great) who hired Greek mercenaries to fight for them; the characters in Terence's plays are meant to be Greeks from the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C., not Romans of Terence's own lifetime (c. 190–159 B.C.)

**ais**: you say

**utinam nē**: would that ... not (introducing a contrary-to-fact negative wish)

10

**absēns, -entis**: absent, away

**adversō ... ingeniō**: of a hostile disposition (ablative of quality) describing **tē** (Menedemus)

**in**: toward

**nōverās**: from **nōscō**

15

**illum** (line 16): direct object of **penderēs**

**pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus**: to weigh, value, regard (+ genitive of value, "of how much worth")

**crēdere**: to confide in, put trust in

**adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus**: to be present, be near, appear, come

**potius** (adverb): rather, preferably

# A CRISIS IN ROMAN EDUCATION

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Jussive Noun Clauses; **Fīō**

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 36

*Encolpius, narrator of Petronius' Satyricon, attacks the schools of his day (first century A.D.) on the grounds that the education they provide is totally irrelevant to the needs and experiences of the students.*

“Ego discipulōs in scholīs stultissimōs fierī putō, quod nihil, ex hīs quae in ūsū habēmus, aut audiunt aut vident, sed hominēs plēnōs timōris petentēs ā pīrātīs nē sē in catēnās iniciant, sed tyrannōs ēdicta scrībentēs quibus 5 imperent filiīs ut capita patrum suōrum praecīdant, sed rēgēs ūrāculīs monitōs ut virginēs trēs immolent nē pestilēntia gravior fīat. Quī inter haec aluntur nōn magis sapere possunt quam bene olēre quī in culīnā vīvunt! Levibus enim atque turpibus dēclāmātiōnibus magistrī effēcerunt 10 ut corpus ūrātiōnis ēnervārētur et caderet. Certē neque Platō neque Dēmosthenēs ad hoc genus exercitatiōnis accessit!”

Nōn est passus Agamemnōn mē diūtius ūrāre: “Ego magistrōs fateor in hīs exercitatiōnibus peccāre, sed dēbē- 15 mus eīs ignōscere. Nam nisi dīixerint ea quae adulēscētibus placent, ut ait Cicerō, ‘sōlī in scholīs relinquētūr.’ Parentēs culpā dīgnī sunt, quī nōlunt līberōs suōs sevērā lēge discere. Nunc, ut puerī, in scholīs lūdunt; ut iuvenēs, rīdentur in forō.”

—adapted from Petronius, *Satyricon* 1–4

## VOCABULARY:

**schola, -ae**, f.: school

**quod** (conjunction): because

**nihil ... sed ... sed ... sed**: nothing but ... (but) ... (but) ...

**ex hīs**: of these things

**ūsus, -ūs**, m.: use, experience

**hominēs ... tyrannōs ... rēgēs**: accusative objects describing what the pupils do hear about in school

**pīrāta, -ae**, m.: pirate

**sē**: refers to **hominēs** (the people making the plea), not to **pīrātīs**

**catēna, -ae**, f.: chain

**iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus**: to throw into

**ēdictum, -ī**, n.: decree, edict

**quibus imperent**: relative clause of purpose

**praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus**: to cut off

5

**orāculum, -ī**, n.: oracle, divine utterance, prophecy

**immolō (1)**: to sacrifice, kill as an offering to the gods

**pestilentia, -ae**, f.: pestilence, plague

**qui ... qui**: those who ... those who

**oleō, -ēre, -ui**: to smell (bene olēre = to smell good)

**culīna, -ae**, f.: kitchen

**dēclāmātiō, -ōnis**, f.: set theme for a practice speech

(dēclāmātiōnibus = ablative of means with **effēcērunt**)

**effēcērunt ut**: "have brought it about that, have caused ... to"

**ōrātiō, -ōnis**, f.: oratory, speech, eloquence

10

**ēnervō (1)**: to remove sinews from, weaken

**Platō, -ōnis**, m.: famous Greek philosopher

**Dēmosthenēs, -is**, m.: famous Greek orator

**exercitatiō, -ōnis**, f.: exercise, practice

**Agamemnōn, -onis**, m.: a rhetorician whom Encolpius meets

**ōrāre**: to plead (my case)

**peccō (1)**: to sin, make a mistake, go wrong

15

**līberī, -ōrum**, m. pl.: children

**sevērus, -a, -um**: strict

**ut puerī**: as boys (i.e. when they are boys)

**lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus**: to play

**iuvenis, -is**, m.: a youth, young adult

# HORACE MEETS A BOORISH FELLOW

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Conjugation of Eō; Constructions  
of Place and Time*

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 37

*In his Satires the Roman poet Horace pokes gentle fun at the foibles of human nature.*

ībam Viā Sacrā, ut soleō, cōgitāns dē rēbus meīs. Occurrit quīdam nōtus mihi nōmine tantum, raptāque manū, "Quid agis?" ait. "Suāviter," inquam. Cum ille sequerētur, ego, miserē discēdere quaerēns, modo ībam celerius, modo cōsistēbam. Ille loquēbātur, viās et Rōmam laudāns. Ut illī nihil respondēbam, "Miserē cupis," inquit, "abīre." "Eō ad aedēs amīcī cuiusdam, longē trāns Tiberim," inquam. "Nihil habeō quod agam, et nōn sum piger; sequare tē." Vēnerāmus ad templum Vestae, quartā iam parte diēi praeteritā, et ad lītem illī respondendum erat; nisi hoc faciat, perdat lītem. "Sī mē amās," inquit, "manē hīc ut mē iuvēs!" "Peream, sī nōvī cīvīlia iūra," inquam. "Quid faciam?" inquit. "Tēne relinquam an lītem?" "Mē." "Nōn faciam." Deinde Aristius Fuscus, mihi cārus amīcus, occurrit. Manum eius rapiō, nūtāns, distorquēns oculōs, ut mē ēripiat. "Certē habēs aliquid quod vīs loqui mēcum," inquam. "Meminī bene, sed meliōre tempore dīcam; ignōscēs; necesse est mihi abīre." Fugit et mē sub cultrō relinquit. Deinde occurrit illī adversārius: "Quō tū turpis simē abīs?" magnā vōce clāmat, et "Licet tē antestārī?" Ego oppōnō auriculam. Rapit illum in iūs. Sīc mē servāvit Apollō.

—adapted from Horace, *Satires* 1.9

## VOCABULARY:

**Via Sacra:** Sacred Way, road running through the Roman Forum (**Viā**  
**Sacrā** = ablative of the way by which)

**occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run to meet, run up

**nōtus, -a, -um:** known, familiar

**tantum** (adverb): only

**miserē** (adverb): miserably, terribly much

**modo ... modo:** now ... now; at one time ... at another time

**cōsistō, -ere, -stī, -stitus:** to stop, halt

5

**aedēs, -ium, f. pl.:** house

**Tiberis, -is** (accusative Tiberim), m.: Tiber River

**nihil ... quod agam:** nothing to do (relative clause of characteristic)

**piger, pigra, pigrum:** lazy, slow

**templum, -ī, n.:** temple

**Vesta, -ae, f.:** Vesta, goddess of the hearth

**praetereō, -ire, -iī, -itus:** to go by, pass

10

**līs, lītis, f.:** lawsuit

**sī mē amās:** please (idiomatic expression)

**respondendum erat:** impersonal use of passive periphrastic (literally,  
"it had to be responded by him")

**perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to ruin, lose

**cīvīlis, -e:** civil

**quid faciam?** what am I to do? (deliberative subjunctive)

**tē ... relinquam?** am I to abandon you? (deliberative subjunctive)

**-ne:** introduces a double question

**an:** or (introduces second part of a double question)

**Aristius Fuscus, -ī, m.:** Horace's friend

**nūto (1):** to nod, gesture

15

**distorqueō, -ere, -torsī, -tortus:** to twist apart, distort

**meminī, -isse:** to remember (perfect tense used for present)

**necesse** (indeclinable adjective): necessary

**culter, -tri, m.:** knife

**adversārius, -iī, m.:** opponent in a lawsuit

**quō (interrogative adverb):** to what place, whither?

**clāmō (1):** to call, cry out

20

**antestor (1):** to call as a witness; understand **tē** (= Horace) as object  
of the infinitive

**oppōnō auriculam:** "I offer my earlobe for him to touch" to  
show that Horace agrees to be a witness against the man

**Apollō, -linis, m.:** Apollo, god of poetry and poets

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# CICERO SPEAKS ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE SOUL

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Relative Clauses of Characteristic;

Dative of Reference; Supines

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 38

Near the end of his life Cicero wrote the *Tusculan Disputations*, a philosophical discourse examining the essential ingredients of happiness. In the following passage he discusses the divine nature of the soul. These are Cicero's own words with very slight editing: only one short phrase has been omitted.

Animōrum nūlla in terrīs orīgō invenīrī potest. Nihil enim est in animīs mixtum atque concrētum, aut quod ex terrā nātum atque fictum esse videātur, nihil nē aut ūmidum quidem aut flābile aut igneum. Hīs enim in nātūrīs nihil 5 inest quod vim memoriae, mentis, cōgitatiōnis habeat, quod et praeterita teneat et futūra prōvideat et complectī possit praesentia, quae sōla dīvīna sunt. Singulāris est 10 igitur quaedam nātūra atque vīs animī sēiūncta ab hīs ūsitatīs nōtīsque nātūrīs. Ita, quicquid est illud quod sentit, 15 quod sapit, quod vīvit, quod viget, caeleste et dīvīnum ob eamque rem aeternum sit necesse est. Nec vērō deus ipse, quī intellegitur ā nōbīs, aliō modō intellegī potest nisi mēns solūta quaedam et lībera, sēgregāta ab omni concrētiōne mortālī, omnia sentiēns et movēns ipsaque praedita mōtū sempiternō. Hōc ē genere atque eādem ē nātūrā est hūmāna mēns.

—adapted from Cicero, *Tusculan Disputations* 1.66

## VOCABULARY:

**terrīs**: i.e. the earth (as opposed to **caelum**); in line 2 **terrā** = earth (in the sense of solid matter)

**orīgō, -ginis**, f.: source, origin

**misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mixtus**: to mix, mingle

**concrētus, -a, -um**: firm, concrete, solid

**quod**: its antecedent is **nihil**

**fingō, -ere, finxī, factus**: to form, make, shape

**nē ... quidem**: strengthens **nihil**

**ūmidus, -a, -um**: wet, liquid

**flābilis, -e**: airy

**igneus, -a, -um**: fiery

**nātūrīs**: here refers to the four elements (earth, water, air, and fire) of which human beings were thought to be composed

**cōgitatiō, -ōnis**, f.: deliberation, thought

**praeteritus, -a, -um**: past, gone by

**complector, -plectī, -plexus**: to embrace, grasp, comprehend

**quae** = those abilities described in the **quod** clause

**singulāris, -e**: singular, unique

**sēiunctus, -a, -um**: separated, distinct

**ūsitātus, -a, -um**: customary, usual, ordinary

**nōtus, -a, -um**: known, familiar

**nātūrīs**: here again refers to the four elements

**vigeō, -ēre, viguī**: to thrive, be lively

**caelestis, -e**: heavenly, celestial

**ob** (preposition + accusative): because of, on account of; **ob eamque rem** = **et ob eam rem**

**sit**: the subject of **sit** is **quicquid est illud quod ... vigeat**

**necessē** (indeclinable adjective): necessary (supply **ut** before **sit**; that **ut** clause is the subject of **necessē est**)

**quī intellegitur ā nōbīs**: i.e. to the extent that the divine being is grasped by us

**nisi mēns ... quaedam**: supply **est**

**solūtus, -a, -um**: loosened, unfettered

**sēgregō** (1): to segregate, separate

**concrētiō, -ōnis**, f.: material

**praeditus, -a, -um**: endowed (with)

**motus, -ūs**, m.: motion, movement

**sempiternus, -a, -um**: everlasting, eternal

5

10

15

# CICERO EVALUATES TWO FAMOUS ROMAN ORATORS

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Gerund & Gerundive

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 39

*M. Antonius and L. Crassus were the leading orators of their age; Cicero, who, as a youth, had heard them speak in the forum, greatly admired their skills and regarded them as exemplars.*

M. Antōnius, quasi imperātor cōpiās suās collocāns, omnia verba ponēbat in maximē opportūnīs suaē ūrātiōnis partibus. Gestibus nōn verbōrum exprimendōrum, sed sententiārum illūminandārum causā ūtēbātur. Etsī vōx eius 5 subrauca nātūrā, etiam hoc vitium in bonum convertēbātur. Habēbat enim flēbile quiddam aptumque et ad fidem faciendam et ad misericordiam movendam. Ūrātōri animōrum flectendōrum cupidō āctiōnem necesse est, ut Dēmosthenēs ait, in dīcendō plūrimī aestimāre.  
10 Evidēt etsī Antōniō tantam laudem dō quantam iam dīxī, tamen in L. Crassō erat summa gravitās, erat cum gravitāte iūncta Latīnē loquendī ēlegantia. Nam ut Antōnius aut sēdandīs animīs aut excitandīs incrēdibilem vim habēbat, sīc in interpretandō, in dēfīniendō, in explicandā 15 aequitātē nēmō erat melior quam Crassus. Id in Māniī Curiī causā cognitum est. Ita enim multa tum contrā scriptum prō aequitāte Crassus dīxit ut hominem sapientissimum Q. Scaevolam vinceret argūmentōrum exemplōrumque cōpiā. Quārē ēloquentium iūrisperītissimus 20 Crassus, iūrisperītōrum ēloquentissimus Scaevola esse putābātur.

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 139–145

## VOCABULARY:

**Marcus Antōnius, -iī, m.:** orator, consul in 99 B.C.

**collocō (1):** to arrange, station, deploy

**opportūnus, -a, -um:** advantageous

**gestus, -ūs, m.:** gesture

**exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus:** to represent

**illūminō (1):** to light up, make clear, adorn

**vōx ... subrauca:** supply erat

**subraucus, -a, -um:** rather hoarse, husky-sounding

5

**habēbat:** supply vōx as subject

**flēbilis, -e:** tearful (**flēbile quiddam** = something doleful)

**aptus, -a, -um:** fit, suitable (+ ad = for)

**misericordia, -ae, f.:** pity, mercy

**flectō, -ere, flexī, flexus:** to bend

**cupidō:** modifies **ōrātōrī**

**āctiō, -ōnis, f.:** action (of an orator), delivery

**necesse est:** construe with dative (**ōrātōrī**) and infinitive

**Dēmosthenēs, -is, m.:** famous Greek orator

**plūrimī aestimāre:** to consider of very much worth, to regard as most valuable

**equidem (adverb):** indeed, truly

10

**Lūcius Crassus, -iī, m.:** orator, consul in 95 B.C.

**gravitās, -tātis, f.:** weight, dignity

**ut ... sīc:** as ... so

**sēdō (1):** to soothe, calm

**excitō (1):** to arouse, provoke

**interpretor (1):** to explain, interpret

**dēfīniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to describe exactly, define

**explicō (1):** to give an account of, unfold

**aequitās, -tātis, f.:** fairness, spirit of the law

15

**Mānius Curius, -iī, m.:** litigant in a famous case

**scriptum, -ī, n.:** written law, letter of the law

**Quintus Scaevola, -ae, m.:** lawyer, consul in 95 B.C.

**argūmentum, -ī, n.:** proof

**exemplum, -ī, n.:** example

**ēloquēns, -entis:** eloquent

**iūrisperitus, -a, -um:** expert in the law

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# HANNIBAL AND THE ROMANS FIGHT TO A DRAW

## GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

-Ne, Num, & Nōnne in Direct Questions;  
Fear Clauses; Genitive & Ablative of Description

## WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 40

Livy describes a hostile confrontation between Hannibal, the brilliant Carthaginian general, and the Roman consul Sempronius during the Second Punic War (218–201 B.C.).

Exercitum Hannibalis trānseuntem Appennīnum impediēbat ferōx tempestās: magnus imber ventō mixtus oppugnābat capita mīlitum, qui verēbantur ut tantam vim frīgoris ferre possent. Duōs diēs eō locō sīcūt obsessī mānsērunt.

5 Multī hominēs mortuī sunt, multa animālia: etiam periērunt septem elephantī ex iīs quī semper adhūc superrāverant.

Dēgressus Appennīnō Hannibal ad Placentiam castra mōvit et decem mīlia passuum prōgressus cōnsēdit. Posterō diē duodecim mīlia peditum, quīnque equitum contrā hostem dūcit; nec Semprōnius cōsul fugit proelium. Atque eō diē tria mīlia passuum inter duo castra fuērunt; posterō diē magnīs animīs pugnāvērunt. Prīmō vīs Rōmānōrum ita superior fuit ut nōn sōlum vincerent, sed pulsōs hostēs in castra sequerentur et castra oppugnārent. Iam nōna diē hōra erat, cum Rōmānus dux, cum nūlla spēs esset capiendōrum castrōrum, mīlitibus imperāvit ut omnīnō sē reciperen. Hoc ubi Hannibal accēpit, exemplō, equitibus ēmissīs, in hostem ipse cum peditibus ē mediīs 20 castrīs ērūpit. Āriter pugnātum est, sed nox proelium dirēmit. Ab utrāque parte sescentī peditēs et trecentī equitēs cecidērunt; sed māior Rōmānīs iactūra fuit, quod equētrīs ūrdinis tot virī et tribūnī mīlitum quīnque et praefectī sociōrum trēs sunt interfectī.

—adapted from Livy 21.58–59

## VOCABULARY:

**Hannibal**, -alis, m.: Carthaginian military leader, enemy of Rome

**Appennīnus**, -ī, m.: Apennine mountain range in Italy

**imber**, -bris, m.: rain

**frīgus**, -oris, n.: cold, coldness

**sīcut** (adverb): just as, just as if

**obsideō**, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus: besiege

5

**iīs = eīs**

**semper adhūc**: always up until now

**superō** (1): to be left over, survive; overcome

**dēgredior**, -gredī, -gressus sum: to march down from (Hannibal

turns back, unable to cross the Apennines in the bad weather)

**Placentia**, -ae, f.: town on the Po River in Italy

**castra**, -ōrum, n. pl.: military camp

**passus**, -ūs, m.: step; **mīlle passūs** = one mile

**prōgredior**, -gredī, -gressus sum: to march forth (from Placentia)

**cōnsīdō**, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus: to take up a position, encamp

**posterus**, -a, -um: subsequent, following, next

**pedes**, -ditis, m.: foot-soldier, infantryman

10

**eques**, -quitis, m.: horseman, cavalryman

**Semprōnius**, -ii, m.: consul in 218 B.C., who fought Hannibal

**proelium**, -ii, n.: battle

15

**sē recipere**: to retreat

**accipiō**, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: to receive (word of), hear

**exemplō** (adverb): immediately

**ērumpō**, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus: to break out, burst out

20

**pugnātūm est** = pugnāvērunt

**dirimō**, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmptus: to break off, interrupt

**uterque**, **utraque**, **utrumque**: each (of two), both

**cadō**, -ere, **cecidī**, **cāsūrus**: to fall (dead)

**iactūra**, -ae, f.: loss, sacrifice

**equester**, **equestris**, **equestre**: equestrian (next after senatorial)

**ōrdō**, -dīnis, m.: class, rank (in Roman society)

**tribūnus militūm**: military tribune, could command a Roman legion

**praefectus sociōrum**: prefect of the allies, commanded a non-Roman  
squadron

# GLOSSARY

## -A-

**ā or ab** (prep. + abl.): away from; by (agent)

**abeō, -īre, -iī or īvī, -itus:** to go away, depart, vanish, pass away, die

**absēns, -entis:** absent, away

**absolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus:** to loosen, free

**absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus:** to be away, be absent

**accēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:** to come near, approach

**acciō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to receive, accept; receive word of, hear

**accurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run up to

**ācer, ācris, ācre:** sharp, keen

**acerbus, -a, -um:** harsh, bitter

**aciēs, -ēī, f.:** sharp edge, line of battle

**āriter (adv.):** sharply, violently

**āctiō, -ōnis, f.:** action, delivery

**acūmen, -minis, n.:** sharpness, cunning, subtlety

**acuō, -ere, acuī, acūtus:** to sharpen

**ad (prep. + acc.):** to, up to; near, beside; for

**addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:** to induce, persuade

**adhūc (adv.):** thus far, hitherto, up until now

**adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus:** to help, encourage, sustain

**administrō (1):** to manage, take charge of, execute

**admoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:** to admonish, remind, suggest, warn, urge

**adsideō, -ēre, assēdī, assessus:** to sit near

**adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus:** to be present, be near; be present to help, assist; appear, come

**adulēscēns, -entis:** young; (as a noun, m. or f.) young person, youth

**adventus, -ūs, m.:** approach, arrival

**adversārius, -iī, m.:** adversary, opponent in a lawsuit

**adversus, -a, -um:** opposite, in front, unfavorable, hostile

**advocātus, -ī, m.:** advocate, legal counselor

**aedēs, -ium, f. pl.:** house

**aequitās, -tātis, f.:** fairness, spirit of the law

<b>aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī</b> , n.: debt, another's money	entia aliena et nostra
<b>aestimō</b> (1) (+ gen.): to estimate, value, regard	habet in se etiam etiam
<b>aetās, -tatis</b> , f.: lifetime, age, generation; <b>istud aetatis</b> : that of age, i.e. ubi at that age of yours	tempus aetatis et aetate
<b>aeternus, -a, -um</b> : eternal, everlasting, immortal, imperishable	tempus aeternum et aeternitas
<b>ager, -grī</b> , m.: field, ground, farm	terram ager et ager
<b>agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus</b> : to drive; <b>agere vītam</b> : to live, spend one's life	agere et agere
<b>agricola, -ae</b> , m.: farmer	agricola et agricultura
<b>āh</b> (interjection): ah! oh!	ah et oh
<b>āiō, ais, ait, āiunt</b> (defective verb): to say, say yes, affirm	dicere et dicere
<b>albus, -a, -um</b> : white	albus et alba
<b>aliquī, -qua, -quod</b> : some, any	aliquis et aliquod
<b>aliquis, aliquid</b> (indef. pron.): someone, somebody, something	aliquis et aliquod
<b>aliquō</b> (adv.): to some place	aliquo et aliquando
<b>alius, -a, -ud</b> : another, different	alius et aliud
<b>alō, -ere, -uī, altus or alitus</b> : to feed, nourish, rear, support	alere et alere
<b>alter, altera, alterum</b> : the other; <b>alter ... alter</b> : the one ... the other	alter et alter
<b>ambulō</b> (1): to walk	ambulare et ambulatio
<b>amīca, -ae</b> , f.: friend	amicus et amicitia
<b>amīcitia, -ae</b> , f.: friendship	amicus et amicitia
<b>amicus, -a, -um</b> : friendly	amicus et amicitia
<b>amicus, -ī</b> , m.: friend	amicus et amicitia
<b>āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus</b> : to lose	mittere et missus
<b>amō</b> (1): to love	amare et amator
<b>amor, -ōris</b> , m.: love, object of love	amor et amata
<b>āmoveō, -ere, -mōvī, -mōtus</b> : to move away	moveare et motus
<b>an</b> (conj. introducing 2nd part of double question): or	autem et autem
<b>anima, -ae</b> , f.: air, breath of life, spirit, mind	animus et anima
<b>animal, -ālis</b> , n.: animal, living creature	animal et animalia
<b>animus, -ī</b> , m.: soul, mind; pl.: high spirits, courage	animus et anima
<b>annus, -ī</b> , m.: year	annus et annus
<b>ante</b> (prep. + acc.): before	ante et antea
<b>anteā</b> (adv.): before, earlier	ante et antea
<b>antestor</b> (1): to call as witness	testificari et testis
<b>antīquitās, -tatis</b> , f.: antiquity, primitive virtue	antiquitas et antiquus
<b>antīquus, -a, -um</b> : ancient, old	antiquus et antiquus
<b>aperiō, -ire, aperuī, apertus</b> : to open	aperire et apertus
<b>aptus, -a, -um</b> : fit, suitable	aptus et aptus
<b>arbitror</b> (1): to decide, judge, think, suppose	arbitrari et arbitrio

**arbor, -oris, f.:** tree

**arca, -ae, f.:** box, chest

**arduuus, -a, -um:** steep, difficult, hard

**argūmentum, -ī, n.:** proof

**arma, -ōrum, n. pl.:** arms, weapons

**ars, artis, f.:** skill, craft

**arx, arcis, f.:** citadel, fortress

**as, assis, m.:** copper coin of little weight, "penny"

**asīlus, -ī, m.:** gadfly

**aspectus, -ūs, m.:** look, glance

**aspiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus:** to catch sight of, see

**at (conj.):** but (more emotional than sed)

**atque or ac:** and, and also, and even

**attentē (adv.):** attentively

**auctōritās, -tatis, f.:** authority

**audāx, -acis:** bold, daring

**audeō, -ēre, ausus sum:** to dare

**audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus:** to hear, listen to

**aureus, -a, -um:** golden

**auricula, -ae, f.:** earlobe

**auscultō (1):** to listen to, hear

**aut (conj.):** or; **aut ... aut:** either ... or

**autem (conj.):** but, however

**auxilium, -ī, n.:** aid, assistance

**avis, avis, f.:** bird

## —B—

**bāsium, -īi, n.:** a kiss

**beātus, -a, -um:** happy, prosperous, rich

**bellum, -ī, n.:** war, battle

**bellus, -a, -um:** pretty, handsome, charming

**bēlua, -ae, f.:** beast

**bene (adv.):** well; **bene est:** it goes well, things go well

**beneficium, -īi, n.:** kindness, favor, benefit, service, help, support

**bibō, -ere, bibī:** to drink

**bonus, -a, -um:** good

**bōs, bovis, m. or f.:** ox, cow; pl.: cattle

**bracchium, -īi, n.:** arm

**brevis, -e:** short, brief

**brevitās, -tatis, f.:** brevity, smallness, shortness

## —C—

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus:** to fall

**caecus, -a, -um:** blind

**caedēs, -is, f.:** slaughter, massacre

**caelestis, -e:** heavenly, celestial

**caelum, -ī, n.:** heaven, sky

**canis, -is, m. or f.:** dog

**cantus, -ūs, m.:** song, birdcall

**capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus:** to take, seize, reach, arrive at

**captivus, -a, -um:** captive, taken in war

**caput, -pitis, n.:** head

**careō, -ēre, -ui, -itūrus (+ abl.):** to be without, miss, keep away from, be  
free from, want, lack

**cārus, -a, -um:** dear, beloved

**cāseus, -ī, m.:** cheese

**castigō (1):** to punish, chastise

**castra, -ōrum, n. pl.:** military camp

**catēna, -ae, f.:** chain

**cauda, -ae, f.:** tail

**causa, -ae, f.:** cause, reason, lawsuit, case; **causā + preceding gen.:** for the  
sake of, on account of

**cavea, -ae, f.:** cage

**caverna, -ae, f.:** cave

**cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus:** to grant, concede, yield, depart, pass away, die

**celer, celeris, celere:** quick, speedy

**celeritās, -tatis, f.:** speed, swiftness, haste

**celeriter (adv.):** quickly, speedily

**cēna, -ae, f.:** dinner, meal

**centum (indecl.):** one hundred

**centum vīgintī (indecl.):** one hundred twenty

**certē (adv.):** surely, certainly

**certus, -a, -um:** certain, particular, definite, sure, dependable

**cerva, -ae, f.:** deer, hind

**cēterus, -a, -um:** the other; pl.: the others, the remaining, the rest

**cicāda, -ae, f.:** cricket, grasshopper

**cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctus:** to gird, encircle

**cinis, -neris, m.:** ash, ashes

**cīvīlis, -e:** civil

**cīvis, -is, m. or f.:** citizen, fellow citizen

**clāmō (1):** to call, cry out

**clārus, -a, -um:** bright, famous, illustrious

**coepī, coepisse, coeptus** (defective verb): to begin

**cōgitatiō, -ōnis, f.:** deliberation, thought

**cōgitō (1):** to think, consider, ponder, plan

**cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus:** to recognize

**collocō (1):** to place, arrange, station

**collum, -ī, n.:** neck

**colō, -ere, coluī, cultus:** to cultivate, cherish, worship

**committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to connect, unite, commit, entrust; engage in (battle)

**commūnis, -e:** common, public, universal, familiar, shared

**complector, -plectī, -plexus sum:** to embrace, grasp, comprehend

**concordia, -ae, f.:** harmony, concord

**concrētiō, -ōnis, f.:** a growing together, material

**concrētus, -a, -um:** firm, concrete, solid

**concurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus:** to run together, unite, strike one another, engage in combat

**condō, -ere, -didi, -ditus:** to hide, conceal

**cōferō, -ferre, -tulī, collātus:** to bring together, contribute, discuss, talk over; sē cōferre: to betake oneself, go

**cōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to complete, finish

**cōfirmatiō, -ōnis, f.:** a verifying of facts, an adducing of proofs

**cōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum:** to acquire

**cōservō (1):** to preserve

**cōnsidō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus:** to take up a position, encamp

**cōsilia, -iī, n.:** plan, consultation; meeting for deliberation, planning session

**cōsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus:** to stop, halt

**cōsul, -ulīs, m.:** consul, one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state under the Republic

**contemnō, -ere, -temp̄sī, -temptus:** to despise, make light of

**contentus, -a, -um (+ abl.):** content, satisfied (with)

**contineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus:** to hold or keep together, confine, contain

**contrā (prep. + acc.):** against

<b>conturbō</b> (1): to throw into confusion, put into disorder	<i>borg</i>	<i>alibengab</i>
<b>convertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus:</b> to cause to turn back, convert, transform		
<b>cōpia, -ae, f.:</b> supply, abundance; pl.: troops, armed forces	<i>cōpia</i>	<i>alibengab</i>
<b>cōpiōsus, -a, -um:</b> abundant, rich, full	<i>cōpiōsus</i>	<i>cō: autē- , p̄vē- , p̄tē- , h̄lēsh</i>
<b>coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus:</b> to cook	<i>coquō</i>	<i>coquō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>cornū, -ūs, n.:</b> horn, trumpet	<i>cornū</i>	<i>cornū n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) st̄p̄sh</i>
<b>corpus, -poris, n.:</b> body	<i>corpus</i>	<i>corpus n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:</b> to seduce, corrupt	<i>corrumpō</i>	<i>corrumpō, -rūpī, -ruptus</i>
<b>crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus (+ dat.):</b> to believe, trust, confide in, put trust in	<i>crēdō</i>	<i>crēdō m̄t̄ d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>crūdēlis, -e:</b> cruel	<i>crūdēlis</i>	<i>crūdēlis n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>cubiculum, -ī, n.:</b> bedroom	<i>cubiculum</i>	<i>cubiculum n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>culīna, -ae, f.:</b> kitchen	<i>culīna</i>	<i>culīna n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>culpa, -ae, f.:</b> fault, blame	<i>culpa</i>	<i>culpa n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>culpō (1):</b> to blame, censure	<i>culpō</i>	<i>culpō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>culter, -tris, m.:</b> knife	<i>culter</i>	<i>culter n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>cum (prep. + abl.):</b> with; (conj.): when, since, although	<i>cum</i>	<i>cum (vba) eut̄egillib</i>
<b>cupidus, -a, -um (+ gen.):</b> desirous, fond (of)	<i>cupidus</i>	<i>cupidus n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>cupiō, -ere, -īvī or iī, -ītus:</b> to wish, be eager for, desire	<i>cupiō</i>	<i>cupiō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>cūr (relat. adv.):</b> for which reason; (interrog. adv.): why? for what reason?	<i>cūr</i>	<i>cūr n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>cūra, -ae, f.:</b> care, anxiety	<i>cūra</i>	<i>cūra n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>cūriōsus, -a, -um:</b> curious, inquisitive	<i>cūriōsus</i>	<i>cūriōsus n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus:</b> to run, hurry	<i>currō</i>	<i>currō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>currus, -ūs, m.:</b> chariot	<i>currus</i>	<i>currus n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>curvus, -a, -um:</b> curved, bent	<i>curvus</i>	<i>curvus n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>custōs, -tōdis, m.:</b> guard, watchman	<i>custōs</i>	<i>custōs n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>

## —D—

<b>dē (prep. + abl.):</b> down from; about, concerning	<i>dē</i>	<i>n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>dea, -ae, f.:</b> goddess	<i>dea</i>	<i>deā n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>dēbeō, -ere, -ūi, -ītus:</b> to owe; (+ inf.) have to, ought to	<i>dēbeō</i>	<i>dēbeō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>decem (indecl.):</b> ten	<i>decem</i>	<i>decem n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>dēclāmātiō, -ōnis, f.:</b> declamation, set theme for a practice speech	<i>dēclāmātiō</i>	<i>dēclāmātiō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>dēdicō (1):</b> to dedicate, consecrate	<i>dēdicō</i>	<i>dēdicō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>dēditus, -a, -um:</b> addicted to, given over to	<i>dēditus</i>	<i>dēditus n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:</b> to lead away, dissuade	<i>dēdūcō</i>	<i>dēdūcō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>
<b>dēfīniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:</b> to describe exactly, define	<i>dēfīniō</i>	<i>dēfīniō n̄i v̄on d̄st̄ is (vba) m̄m̄sh</i>

**dēgredīor, -gredī, -gressus sum:** to march down from

**deinde** (adv.): (of place) from there; (of time) then, thereafter

**dēlectō** (1): to delight, charm, please

**dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus:** to destroy, annihilate, extinguish

**dēmum** (adv.): at last, now, in the end (final stage of an argument)

**dēnique** (adv.): and then, finally, last (in a list of points)

**dēnsus, -a, -um:** thick, condensed, concise

**dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to lay aside, put down

**dēsiderō** (1): to desire, miss, long for

**deus, -ī, m.:** god

**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus:** to say, speak; **cāusam dīcere:** to plead a case

**dictātor, -ōris, m.:** dictator

**diēs, -ēi, m. or f.:** day, time, period

**difficilis, -e:** difficult, hard

**dīgnus, -a, -um (+ abl.):** worthy (of)

**dīligēns, -entis:** careful, diligent

**dīlignantius** (adv.): more carefully

**dīligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus:** to love, esteem

**dirimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmptus:** to break off, interrupt

**discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:** to go away, depart, separate

**discipulus, -ī, m.:** pupil, student

**discō, -ere, didicī:** to learn

**discordia, -ae, f.:** discord, disagreement, sometimes personified as a goddess

**dissentīo, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to disagree

**dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus:** to free, free from debt

**distorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortus:** to twist apart, distort

**diū** (adv.): for a long time

**diūtissimē** (adv.): for a very long time

**diūturnus, -a, -um:** long, long-lasting

**dīversitās, -tātis, f.:** difference, diversity

**dīves, -vitis:** rich, wealthy

**dīvinus, -a, -um:** divine

**dīvitiae, -ārum, f. pl.:** riches, wealth

**dō, dare, dedī, datus:** to give, offer

**doceō, -ēre, docuī, doctus:** to teach

**dolor, -ōris, m.:** pain, grief

**domus, -ūs or -ī, f.:** house, building, home, residence

**dōnum, -ī, n.:** gift, present

**dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:** to sleep, be asleep

**dubitō (1):** to doubt, be doubtful, hesitate

**dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus:** to draw, pull, lead, guide, command

**dulcis, -e:** sweet, pleasant, delightful

**dum (conj.):** while, as long as

**duo, duae, duo:** two

**duodecim (indecl.):** twelve

**dux, ducis, m.:** leader

## —E—

**ē or ex (prep. + abl.):** (of space) out from within; (of time) from, following

**ēdictum, -ī, n.:** decree, edict

**edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus:** to eat

**efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to bring about, achieve, make, form

**effingō, -ere, -fīnxī, -fictus:** to express, represent

**ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē:** I, me

**ēlegantia, -ae, f.:** elegance, refinement

**elephantus, -ī, m.:** elephant

**ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lectus:** to choose

**ēloquēns, -entis:** eloquent

**ēloquentia, -ae, f.:** eloquence

**ēmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to release, send out

**ēnervō (1):** to remove sinews from, weaken

**enim (postpos. conj.):** for, truly

**eō, īre, iī or īvī, itus:** to go, walk, sail, ride

**epulæ, -ārum, f. pl.:** feast, banquet

**eques, -quitis, m.:** horseman, cavalryman

**equester, equestris, equestre:** relating to horsemen, equestrian, relating to the Roman Knights

**equidem (adv.):** indeed, truly

**equitātus, -ūs, m.:** cavalry

**equus, -ī, m.:** horse

**ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rectus:** to raise up, excite, arouse

**ēripiō, -ere, -ripū, -reptus:** to snatch away, pull out, rescue, deliver

**errō (1):** to err, wander

**ērumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:** to break out, burst out

**et (conj.):** and; **et ... et:** both ... and

<b>etiam</b> (adv): also, even	etiam dīg mīd mānōb quales ad qualem cūtē dīg- mīd- dīmōb
<b>etsī</b> (conj): even if, although	etsī dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>excitō</b> (1): to arouse, provoke	excitō dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>exclāmō</b> (1): to cry out, call out	exclāmō dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>excūsātiō, -ōnis</b> , f.: way of making amends, means of apologizing	excūsātiō, -ōnis dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>exemplum, -ī</b> , n.: sample, example, model	exemplum, -ī dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>exercitatiō, -ōnis</b> , f.: exercise, practice	exercitatiō, -ōnis dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>exercitus, -ūs</b> , m.: army	exercitus, -ūs dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>exōrō</b> (1): to win over (by begging), appease	exōrō dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus:</b> to banish, expel	expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>explicō</b> (1): to give an account of, unfold	explicō dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:</b> to set forth, explain	expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus:</b> to represent, portray, express	exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>exspectō</b> (1): to wait for, expect	exspectō dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>extinguō, -ere, -stīnxī, -stīnctus:</b> to extinguish, put out, destroy, kill, abolish, annul	extinguō, -ere, -stīnxī, -stīnctus dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>extemplō</b> (adv): immediately	extemplō dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>extraordinārius, -a, -um:</b> not common, beyond the norm	extraordinārius, -a, -um dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>extrēmus, -a, -um:</b> extreme, outermost, at the end	extrēmus, -a, -um dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb

## —F—

<b>fābula, -ae</b> , f.: story, tale	fābula, -ae dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>facile</b> (adv): easily	facile dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>facinus, -oris</b> , n.: deed, act	facinus, -oris dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus:</b> to make, do	faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>factum, -ī</b> , n.: deed, act	factum, -ī dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>falsus, -a, -um:</b> mistaken, wrong, false, deceitful	falsus, -a, -um dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fāma, -ae</b> , f.: rumor, report, reputation	fāma, -ae dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fateor, fatērī, fassus sum:</b> to admit, acknowledge, disclose, reveal	fateor, fatērī, fassus sum dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fēlīciter</b> (adv): fruitfully, abundantly, favorably, luckily, happily	fēlīciter dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fēlīx, -īcis:</b> fruit-bearing, fertile, happy, lucky, successful	fēlīx, -īcis dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fēmina, -ae</b> , f.: woman	fēmina, -ae dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus:</b> to bear, carry, produce, endure, acquire	ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>ferōx, -ōcis:</b> fierce, savage	ferōx, -ōcis dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>ferrum, -ī</b> , n.: iron, sword	ferrum, -ī dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fidēlis, -e:</b> faithful, loyal	fidēlis, -e dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fidēliter</b> (adv): faithfully, loyally, securely	fidēliter dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb
<b>fidēs, -eī</b> , f.: trust, faith, reliance, confidence, belief	fidēs, -eī dīg- mīd- dīmōb mīdēd- lātīdūb od dīdūb od dīdūb

<b>fīlia, -ae</b> , f.: daughter	daughter, girl
<b>fīlius, -īi</b> , m.: son	child, boy, youth, offspring, son, male, young
<b>fīngō, -ere, fīnxī, fīctus</b> : to form, fashion, make	make, mold, shape, form
<b>fīnis, -is</b> , m.: boundary, border, limit, end, purpose	boundary, border, limit, end, purpose
<b>fīō, fierī, factus sum</b> : to come into being, arise, become	come into being, arise, become
<b>flābilis, -e</b> : airy	airy, light, delicate, fragile, ethereal
<b>flamma, -ae</b> , f.: flame	flame, fire, heat, glow, light, brightness
<b>flēbilis, -e</b> : tearful, doleful	tearful, doleful, melancholy
<b>flectō, -ere, flexī, flexus</b> : to bend	bend, curve, turn, incline, flex, bend over
<b>fleō, -ere, flēvī, flētus</b> : to weep	weep, cry, grieve, mourn, lament
<b>flōs, flōris</b> , m.: flower	flower, bloom, blossom, beauty, fragrance, perfume
<b>flūmen, -minis</b> , n.: river	river, stream, flood, current of water, flow, flood
<b>flūxus, -a, -um</b> : flowing, changeable	flowing, changeable
<b>fōrma, -ae</b> , f.: form, shape	form, shape, outline, figure, model, example
<b>formīca, -ae</b> , f.: ant	ant, small insect, tiny creature
<b>fortis, -e</b> : strong, mighty, brave	strong, mighty, brave
<b>fortiter</b> (adv.): strongly, vigorously, firmly, bravely	strongly, vigorously, firmly, bravely
<b>fortūna, -ae</b> , f.: fortune, luck	fortune, luck, chance, fate, good fortune, bad fortune
<b>fortūnātus, -a, -um</b> : lucky	fortunate, lucky, blessed, lucky, lucky
<b>forum, -ī</b> , n.: forum, the center of political, judicial, and commercial activities in Roman cities	public square, market place, assembly, court, tribunal, forum, public square, market place, assembly, court, tribunal
<b>fragilis, -e</b> : fragile, perishable	fragile, perishable
<b>frāter, -tris</b> , m.: brother	brother, sibling, kinsman, kinswoman
<b>frīgus, -oris</b> , n.: cold, coldness	cold, coldness, chill, frost, freeze, freezing
<b>frūctus, -ūs</b> , m.: produce, fruit, proceeds, profit, reward	produce, fruit, proceeds, profit, reward
<b>fruor, fruī, frūctus sum</b> (+ abl.): to enjoy, delight in	enjoy, delight in
<b>fugiō, -ere, fūgiī, fugitūrus</b> : to escape, leave, run away, avoid	escape, leave, run away, avoid
<b>fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus</b> : to pour forth	pour forth, pour out, empty, exhaust
<b>futūrus, -a, -um</b> : future	future, to come,前途, prospect, promise, goal

## —G—

<b>galea, -ae</b> , f.: helmet	helmet, headpiece, headgear
<b>garriō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus</b> : to babble, make incomprehensible sounds	babble, talk nonsense, blabber, blab, gabble, gab, prattle, prattle
<b>gemma, -ae</b> , f.: jewel, gem	jewel, gem, ornament, jewel, gem
<b>gēns, gentis</b> , f.: clan, stock, tribe, nation, offspring	clan, stock, tribe, nation, offspring
<b>genus, -eris</b> , n.: kind, sort	kind, sort, genus, species, family, tribe, class
<b>gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus</b> : to carry on, wage	carry on, wage, fight, battle, conduct, manage, conduct, manage

**gestus, -ūs**, m.: gesture

**gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus**: to produce, give birth to

**glōria, -ae**, f.: glory, fame

**grātia, -ae**, f.: grace, charm, pleasantness, thanks, gratitude; **grātiās agere** (+ dat.): to give thanks (to)

**gravis, -e**: heavy, troublesome, hard, grave, serious

**gravitās, -tatis**, f.: weight, dignity

**graviter** (adv.): deeply, severely

## —H—

**habēna, -ae**, f.: strap; pl.: reins

**habeō, -ere, -ui, -itus**: to have, hold, possess; consider, regard (as)

**hasta, -ae**, f.: spear

**hic, haec, hoc** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): this

**hīc** (adv.): here

**homō, -minis**, m. or f.: human being, person, man

**honor, -ōris**, m.: honor, public office, esteem; **honōre habēre**: to hold

(someone) in respect, to esteem

**horridus, -a, -um**: shaggy, rough, unpolished

**hospitālis, -e**: relating to a guest

**hostis, -is**, m.: enemy

**hūmānus, -a, -um**: human

**humus, -ī**, f.: ground, earth, soil

## —I—

**iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus**: to lay, build, establish, throw, cast, fling

**iactūra, -ae**, f.: loss, sacrifice

**iam** (adv.): now, already; **iam nōn**: no longer; **iam vērō**: furthermore

**ibi** (adv.): there, in that place; then, on that occasion

**īdem, eadem, idem**: the same

**identidem** (adv.): repeatedly, again and again

**igitur** (postpos. conj.): therefore, consequently

**igneus, -a, -um**: fiery

**ignis, -is**, m.: fire, conflagration

**ignōrō** (1): to ignore, not know, not acknowledge

**ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus** (+ dat.): to pardon, overlook

**ille, illa, illud** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): that

**illūminō** (1): to light up, make clear, adorn

**imāgō, -ginis**, f.: image, reflection

**imber, -bris, m.:** rain

**immeritō (adv.):** undeservedly, unjustly

**immō (adv.):** no, on the contrary; rather

**immolō (1):** to sacrifice, kill as an offering to the gods

**immortālis, -e:** immortal

**immortālitās, -tatis, f.:** immortality

**impedīmentum, -ī, n.:** hindrance, baggage

**impediō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus:** to hinder, get in the way

**imperātor, -ōris, m.:** general, commander-in-chief

**imperium, -iī, n.:** command, order, authority

**imperō (1) (+ dat.):** to order, command, govern, rule

**impetus, -ūs, m.:** attack, assault

**impotēns, -entis:** out of control, immoderate

**in (prep. + abl.):** in, on; (prep. + acc.): into, against, toward

**incertus, -a, -um:** uncertain, vague, obscure, doubtful, dubious

**incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to begin, start

**incrēdibilis, -e:** incredible

**incultus, -a, -um:** unsophisticated, not cultured

**indoctus, -a, -um:** uneducated, ignorant

**iners, -ertis:** inactive, idle

**īnfirmus, -a, -um:** weak, ill

**ingenium, -iī, n.:** inborn talent, character, nature

**ingēns, -entis:** huge

**iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus:** to throw into

**inīquus, -a, -um:** unfair, unjust

**inquam (defective verb):** I say; **inquit:** he says, one says, it is said

**īnscītia, -ae, f.:** ignorance

**īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum:** to pursue, follow after

**īnsidiae, -ārum, f. pl.:** ambush, plot

**īnsipienter (adv.):** foolishly

**īnsolenter (adv.):** arrogantly

**īnsula, -ae, f.:** island

**īnsum, inesse, īfui, īfutūrus:** to be in, be found in (a place)

**intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus:** to understand, perceive

**intentus, -a, -um (+ abl.):** intent (on)

**inter (prep. + acc.):** among, between

**intereā (adv.):** meanwhile

**interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to destroy, kill

**interim** (adv.): meanwhile, in the meantime  
**interpretor** (1): to explain, interpret  
**intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus:** to lie between, be present  
**invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus:** to rush in, fall upon, seize  
**inveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus:** to find, discover  
**ipse, ipsa, ipsum** (intensive pron.): himself, herself, itself, etc.  
**īra, -ae, f.:** ire, anger  
**is, ea, id** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): this, that, he, she, it  
**iste, ista, istud** (demonstr. adj. & pron.): that, that of yours  
**ita** (adv.): in such a way, thus, so  
**itaque** (adv.): and so, accordingly  
**iterum** (adv.): again  
**iubeō, -ere, iussī, iussus:** to order, appoint, designate  
**iūcunditās, -tatis, f.:** pleasantness, delight, charm  
**iūcundus, -a, -um:** pleasant, delightful, agreeable  
**iūdex, -dicis, m.:** judge, juror  
**iūdiciūm, -īi, n.:** trial, court, decision, judgment  
**iugum, -ī, n.:** yoke  
**iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūnctus:** to join  
**iūrisperītus, -a, -um:** expert in the law  
**iūrō** (1): to swear, take an oath  
**iūs, iūris, n.:** right, justice, law court  
**iūstus, -a, -um:** fair, just  
**iuvenis, -is:** young; **iuvenis, -is, m. or f.**, young person, youth  
**iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus:** to help, aid  
**iūxtā** (adv.): near, close, next to, on a par with, similar

## —L—

**labor, -ōris, m.:** labor, work, toil  
**labōrō** (1): to work, labor  
**lacus, -ūs, m.:** lake  
**laetus, -a, -um:** happy, joyful  
**lāna, -ae, f.:** wool; **dūcere lānam:** to spin wool  
**lateō, -ere, -uī:** to lie hidden, hide  
**laudō** (1): to praise  
**laus, laudis, f.:** praise, fame, merit, worth  
**lēgātus, -ī, m.:** legate, ambassador  
**legiō, -ōnis, f.:** legion, unit of the Roman army

**legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus:** to gather, collect, pick out, choose, read

**leō, -ōnis, m.:** lion

**levis, -e:** light, fickle, unimportant, trivial

**lēx, lēgis, f.:** law, bill, motion, statute, rule, regulation, principle

**līber, lībera, līberum:** free

**liber, -brī, m.:** book

**līberī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** children

**līberō (1):** to set free, release

**licet, -ēre, -uit (impers. + dat. & infin.):** it is permitted, one may

**ligneus, -a, -um:** of wood, wooden

**līs, lītis, f.:** lawsuit

**littera, -ae, f.:** letter (of the alphabet); pl.: epistle, letter; literature

**locus, -ī, m.:** place, spot

**longē (adv.):** far, far off, long way off, away, distant

**longus, -a, -um:** long

**loquor, loquī, locūtus sum:** to speak

**lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus:** to play

**lūdus, -ī, m.:** game, school

**lūx, lūcis, f.:** light, light of day, daylight

## —M—

**magis (adv.):** more, rather

**magister, -trī, m.:** master, teacher

**magnus, -a, -um:** large, great, important

**māiōrēs, -um, m. pl.:** ancestors, forefathers

**mālō, mālle, māluī:** to wish rather, prefer

**malum, -ī, n.:** bad thing, evil, misfortune

**mālum, -ī, n.:** apple

**malus, -a, -um:** bad, wicked, evil

**maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus:** to stay, wait, remain

**manus, -ūs, f.:** hand; band, company; force, violence

**mare, maris, n.:** sea

**māter, -tris, f.:** mother

**mātrimōnium, -ii, n.:** marriage

**maximus, -a, -um:** very great, greatest (superlative of magnus)

**medius, -a, -um:** middle, central, the middle of

**membrum, -ī, n.:** limb, part of the body

**meminī, -isse (defective verb):** to remember

**memoria, -ae, f.**: memory

**mēns, mentis, f.**: mind, thought

**mēnsa, -ae, f.**: table

**mēnsis, -is, m.**: month

**merx, mercis, f.**: merchandise, goods

**metuō, -ere, metuī: to fear**

**metus, -ūs, m.**: fear, anxiety, apprehension

**meus, -a, -um: my**

**mīles, mīlitis, m.**: soldier, infantryman

**mīlia, -ium, n. pl.**: thousands

**mīlle (indecl.): one thousand**

**minor, minus: smaller, less**

**mīror (1): to be amazed at, be surprised at, look at with wonder, admire**

**misceō, -ēre, -uī, mixtus: to mix, mingle**

**miser, misera, miserum: poor, wretched, miserable, unhappy**

**miserē (adv.): miserably, terribly much**

**misericordia, -ae, f.**: pity, mercy

**mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus: to send, let fly, throw; omit, not mention; mittere ad hōrās: to send (someone) to find out the time**

**modus, -ī, m.**: measure, size, limit; rhythm, meter; method, way, manner, mode; **modo ... modo:** now ... now; at one time ... at another time

**moenia, -ium, n. pl.**: walls

**moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: to remind, warn, advise, point out**

**mora, -ae, f.**: delay

**morior, morī, mortuus sum: to die**

**mors, mortis, f.**: death, destruction

**mortālis, -e: mortal, human; mortālis, -is, m. or f.: a mortal, a human being**

**mortuus, -a, -um: dead**

**mōs, mōris, m.**: habit, custom, manner; pl.: habits, character

**mōtus, -ūs, m.**: motion, movement

**moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus: to move, arouse**

**mūgītus, -ūs, m.**: lowing, bellowing, mooing

**multitūdō, -dinis, f.**: great number, multitude, crowd, throng

**multus, -a, -um: much, many**

**mundus, -ī, m.**: world, earth, heavens

**mūniō, -ire, -ivī, -itus: to fortify**

**mūrus, -ī, m.:** wall, city wall  
**mūtō (1):** to change, exchange

## —N—

**nam (conj.):** for

**narrō (1):** to tell, relate, narrate, recount

**nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum:** to be born, spring forth

**nātūra, -ae, f.:** nature

**nauta, -ae, m.:** sailor, mariner

**nāvigō (1):** to sail

**nāvis, -is, f.:** ship

**nē (conj. introducing subj.):** that ... not; **nē ... quidem (adv.):** not ... even

**-ne:** enclitic added to the emphatic word at the beginning of a question

**necesse (indecl.):** necessary

**necō (1):** to kill

**neglegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus:** to neglect, disregard

**negōtium, -ii, n.:** business, affair

**nēmō, nūllius, nēminī, nēminem, nūllō/ā, m. or f.:** no one, nobody

**neque or nec (conj.):** and not; **neque ... neque:** neither ... nor

**nesciō, -ire, -īvī, -itus:** to not know, be ignorant

**niger, nigra, nigrum:** black

**nihil or nīl, n. (indecl.):** nothing

**nimis (adv.):** too much

**nimium (adv.):** too, too much, very, very much

**nisi (conj.):** if not, unless, except

**nītor, nītī, nīsus sum:** to strive, make an effort

**nōlō, nōlle, nōluī:** to not want, not wish, refuse

**nōmen, -minis, n.:** name

**nōn (adv.):** not; **nōn sōlum ... sed (etiam):** not only ... but (also)

**nōndum (adv.):** not yet

**nōnne:** introduces a question expecting a positive answer

**nōnus, -a, -um:** ninth

**nōs, nostrum or nostrī, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs:** we, us

**nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus:** to become acquainted with; (in perfect tense)  
know

**noster, nostra, nostrum:** our, ours

**nōtus, -a, -um:** known, familiar

**novem (indecl.):** nine



**ōrātiō, -ōnis**, f.: speech, language, style, oration  
**ōrātor, -ōris**, m.: orator, speaker, spokesman  
**ōrātōrius, -a, -um**: oratorical  
**ōrdō, -dīnis**, m.: rank, order, socio-economic class; arrangement of ideas  
**orīgō, -ginis**, f.: source, origin  
**ōrnāmentum, -ī**, n.: decoration, fancy clothing  
**ōrō** (1): to beg, entreat, plead, plead with  
**ōscitō** (1): to yawn  
**ōsculum, -ī**, n.: kiss  
**ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentus**: to show, exhibit, display; reveal, disclose, declare  
**ōtium, -iī**, n.: leisure, free time, ease, idleness, inactivity  
**ovis, -is**, f.: sheep

## —P—

**pār, paris** (+ dat.): equal, like  
**parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsūrus** (+ dat.): to spare, use sparingly, use carefully  
**parēns, -entis**, m. or f.: parent  
**pāreō, -ēre, -uī** (+ dat.): to obey, be obedient to  
**parō** (1): to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish  
**pars, partis**, f.: part, portion, share  
**parvus, -a, -um**: small, little  
**passus, -ūs**, m.: step; **mīlle passūs**: a mile  
**patēns, -entis**: open, accessible, extensive  
**pater, -tris**, m.: father  
**patior, patī, passus sum**: to allow, permit, suffer  
**patria, -ae**, f.: fatherland, native land  
**paucī, -ae, -a**: few, a few  
**pauper, -eris**: poor, scanty, meager; m.: a poor man, a pauper  
**pāvō, -ōnis**, m.: peacock  
**pāx, pācis**, f.: peace  
**peccō** (1): to sin, make a mistake, go wrong  
**pecūnia, -ae**, f.: money  
**pecus, -oris**, n.: cattle, herd  
**pedes, -ditis**, m.: foot-soldier, infantryman  
**pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus**: to push, beat, strike, knock, drive out, repel

**pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus** (+ gen.): to weigh, value, regard  
**per** (prep. + acc.): through; **per sē**: by oneself, on one's own authority  
**perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus**: to ruin, lose  
**peregrīnor** (1): to travel around, sojourn  
**pereō, -ire, -iī or -ivī, -itus**: to pass away, pass on, die  
**perfectus, -a, -um**: complete, finished, perfect, excellent  
**periculum, -ī, n.**: danger, risk  
**perpetuuſ, -a, -um**: perpetual  
**persuādeō, -ere, -suāſī, -suāſus** (+ dat.): to persuade, convince  
**perturbō** (1): to disturb, throw into confusion  
**pēs, pedis, m.**: foot  
**pestilentia, -ae, f.**: pestilence, plague  
**philosophia, -ae, f.**: philosophy, love of wisdom  
**piger, pigra, pigrum**: lazy, slow  
**pīrāta, -ae, m.**: pirate  
**placeō, -ere, -uī, -itus** (+ dat.): to please, be pleasing to, satisfy  
**plānē** (adv.): plainly, completely  
**plaſtrum, -ī, n.**: wagon, cart  
**plēnus, -a, -um**: full  
**plūrimus, -a, -um**: very much, most (superlative of **multus**)  
**plūs, plūris**: more (comparative of **multus**)  
**poena, -ae, f.**: penalty, punishment; **poenās dare**: to pay the penalty  
**poēta, -ae, m.**: poet  
**polītus, -a, -um**: polished, refined  
**pondus, -deris, n.**: weight, authority  
**pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus**: to put, place; fix, post  
**pōns, pontis, m.**: bridge  
**populus, -ī, m.**: a people, the people, nation  
**porta, -ae, f.**: city gate, gate, entrance  
**possessiō, -ōnis, f.**: possession, occupation, estate  
**possum, posse, potuī**: to be able  
**post** (adv.): afterwards  
**post** (prep. + acc.): after (time); behind (place)  
**posterus, -a, -um**: subsequent, following, next; m. pl.: descendants, posterity  
**potēns, -entis**: powerful, strong  
**potius** (adv.): rather, preferably

**praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus:** to cut off

**praeclārus, -a, -um:** very clear, very nice, splendid, noble

**praeda, -ae, f.:** loot

**praeditus, -a, -um** (+ abl.): endowed (with)

**praefectus sociōrum:** prefect of the allies, officer who commanded squadrons composed of non-Roman citizens

**praemittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus:** to send out ahead, send in advance

**praemium, -iī, n.:** reward

**praesentia, -iūm, n. pl.:** present circumstances

**praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus:** to perceive beforehand

**praestō, -stāre, -stītī, -stitus:** (+ dat.) to excel, be superior to; (+ acc.) show, exhibit, display

**praetereō, -īre, -iī or -īvī, -itus:** to pass by, go by, pass over, omit, elapse

**premō, -ere, pressī, pressus:** to press, squeeze, chase, attack

**prex, precis, f.:** prayer

**prīmus, -a, -um:** first, foremost

**prō (prep. + abl.):** before, in front of, instead of, on behalf of, for

**procul (adv.):** far away

**proelium, -iī, n.:** battle

**profectō (adv.):** assuredly

**prōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** to make progress

**prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum:** to march forth, advance

**prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:** to hold back, check, hinder, prevent, forbid

**prōnus, -a, -um:** bent forward

**propinquitās, -tātis, f.:** nearness, proximity

**prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:** to put forward, propose, set before

**propter (prep. + acc.):** near, on account of, because of, for the sake of

**prōvideō, -ēre, -vidī, -vīsus:** to see to, provide for

**prōvolō (1):** to fly out, rush forth

**pudet, -ēre, -uit** (impers. + infin.): it makes one ashamed, it is shameful

**pudicitia, -ae, f.:** chastity, modesty, honor, virtue

**pudicus, -a, -um:** chaste, modest, virtuous

**puella, -ae, f.:** girl

**puer, puerī, m.:** boy

**pugnō (1):** to fight, do battle

**pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum:** beautiful

**putō (1):** to think, ponder, consider, suppose

## -Q-

**quaerō, -ere, quaeſīvī, quaesītus:** to look for, search for, try to obtain

**quam** (adv.): how; (conj.): than; (with superl.): as ... as possible

**quamquam** (conj.): although

**quantus, -a, -um** (relat. adj.): as great, as much; (interrog. adj.): how great? how much?

**quārē** (adv.): wherefore, why

**quartus, -a, -um:** fourth

**quasi** (adv. & conj.): as if, as it were

**quattuordecim** (indecl.): fourteen

**querulus, -a, -um:** prone to complain (about trifles)

**qui, quae, quod** (relat. pron. & interrog. adj.): who, which, what, that

**quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque** (indef. pron.): whoever, whatever

**quīdam, quaedam, quiddam** (indef. pron.) or **quoddam** (indef. adj.): (as pron.) a certain one or thing, someone, something; (as adj.) a certain, a kind of

**quidem** (adv.): indeed

**quiēs, -ētis, f.:** rest, repose

**quīnque** (indecl.): five

**quis, quid** (indef. pron. after **sī**, **nisi**, **nē**, and **num**): someone, something, anyone, anything

**quis? quid?** (interrog. pron.): who? what?

**quisquam, quicquam** (indef. pron.): anyone, anything

**quisque, quaeque, quodque** (indef. pron.): each

**quisquis, quicquid** (indef. pron.): whoever, whatever

**quō** (rel. adv.): to which place; (interrog. adv.): to what place? whither?

**quod** (conj.): because; **quod sī**: but if

**quondam** (adv.): once, at one time

**quoniam** (conj.): because, seeing that, since

## -R-

**rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus:** to snatch

**rāstrum, -ī, n.:** rake, toothed hoe

**ratiō, -ōnis, f.:** calculation, consideration, reason, method

**recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus:** to keep back, keep in reserve, withdraw

**rēctus, -a, -um:** straight, right, proper

**reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:** to give back, repeat

**redeō, -ire, -iī or -ivī, -itus:** to go back, return

**rēgia, -ae**, f.: palace  
**rēgnō (1)**: to be king, reign, rule  
**regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus**: to rule  
**relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus**: to leave behind  
**remaneō, -ere, -mānsī, -mānsus**: to remain  
**remōtus, -a, -um**: removed, distant, remote  
**rēs, reī**, f.: thing, matter, affair, object; **rēs pūblica**: state, government  
**respondeō, -ere, -spondī, -spōnsus**: to answer  
**restituō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtus**: to restore  
**reveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus**: to come again, return, come back  
**revocō (1)**: to call back, recall, withdraw (troops)  
**rēx, rēgis**, m.: king  
**rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsus**: to laugh at, ridicule, smile upon  
**rōbustus, -a, -um**: strong, hardy  
**rogō (1)**: to ask, inquire  
**rūgōsus, -a, -um**: wrinkled  
**rūmor, -ōris**, m.: talk, rumor, popular opinion, fame, reputation  
**rursus** (adv.): back, back again  
**rūsticus, -a, -um**: rustic, rural, simple

## —S—

**sacerdōs, -dōtis**, m.: priest; f.: priestess  
**saepe** (adv.): often  
**saevus, -a, -um**: fierce, violent, savage  
**saltem** (adv.): at least  
**salūs, -ūtis**, f.: health, welfare, prosperity, safety  
**salveō, -ere**: to be well; **salvē** or **salvēte**: hello!  
**salvus, -a, -um**: safe, unhurt  
**sanguis, -inis**, m.: blood, bloodshed  
**sapientia, -ae**, f.: wisdom  
**sapiō, -ere, sapīvī**: to taste, have flavor; be wise, have understanding  
**satis** (indecl.): enough  
**scelus, -eris**, n.: wicked deed, crime, wickedness, calamity  
**schola, -ae**, f.: school  
**scientia, -ae**, f.: knowledge, skill  
**sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus**: to know  
**scopulus, -ī**, m.: rock, cliff  
**scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus**: to write, draw  
**sēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus**: to withdraw, retire

<b>secō, -āre, secuī, sectus:</b> to cut up	modus à secuī
<b>secundus, -a, -um:</b> following, next, second	modus secundū
<b>sed (conj.):</b> but	modus sed
<b>sēdō (1):</b> to soothe, calm	modus sedō
<b>sēgregō (1):</b> to segregate, separate	modus segregō
<b>sēiunctus, -a, -um:</b> separated, distinct	modus sēiunctus
<b>semel (adv.):</b> once	modus semel
<b>semper (adv.):</b> always	modus semper
<b>sempiternus, -a, -um:</b> everlasting, eternal	modus sempiternus
<b>senātor, -tōris, m.:</b> senator	modus senātor
<b>senātus, -ūs, m.:</b> senate, senate session	modus senātus
<b>senectūs, -tūtis, f.:</b> old age	modus senectūs
<b>senēscō, -ere, senuī:</b> to grow old	modus senēscō
<b>senex, senis:</b> aged, old; (as a noun, m.) old man	modus senex
<b>sententia, -ae, f.:</b> opinion, view	modus sententia
<b>sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus:</b> to perceive, notice	modus sentiō
<b>septem (indecl.):</b> seven	modus septem
<b>sequor, sequī, secūtus sum:</b> to follow, escort, accompany, pursue	modus sequor
<b>sermō, -ōnis, m.:</b> conversation, talk	modus sermō
<b>serpēns, -entis, m. or f.:</b> snake, sea-serpent	modus serpēns
<b>serviō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus:</b> to serve, be devoted to, be a servant or slave	modus serviō
<b>servitium, -īi, n.:</b> service, servitude	modus servitium
<b>servitūs, -tūtis, f.:</b> slavery, servitude	modus servitūs
<b>servō (1):</b> to preserve, protect	modus servō
<b>servus, -ī, m.:</b> slave	modus servus
<b>sescentī, -ae, -a:</b> six hundred	modus sescentī
<b>sevērus, -a, -um:</b> strict	modus sevērus
<b>sex (indecl.):</b> six	modus sex
<b>sī (conj.):</b> if	modus sī
<b>sīcūt or sīcūtī (adv. or conj.):</b> just like, just as, just as if	modus sīcūt
<b>significō (1):</b> to show, indicate, point out	modus significō
<b>signum, -ī, n.:</b> sign, proof	modus signum
<b>silentium, -īi, n.:</b> silence; <b>silentium significāre:</b> to signal for silence, call for silence	modus silentium
<b>sileō, -ēre, -ūi:</b> to leave unmentioned, say nothing about	modus sileō
<b>silva, -ae, f.:</b> forest, woods	modus silva
<b>similis, -e (+ gen. or dat.):</b> similar, resembling, like	modus similis
<b>similiter (adv.):</b> similarly	modus similiter

**simul** (adv.): at the same time  
**sincērē** (adv.): sincerely, honestly  
**sine** (prep. + abl.): without  
**singulāris, -e:** singular, unique  
**sinō, -ere, sīvī, situs:** to allow  
**situs, -a, -um:** situated, placed, located  
**sōl, sōlis, m.:** the sun  
**soleō, -ēre, solitus sum:** to be in the habit of, be accustomed  
**sōlum** (adv.): only, merely; **nōn sōlum ... sed (etiam):** not only ... but  
 (also)  
**sōlus, -a, -um:** alone, only  
**solūtus, -a, -um:** loosened, unfettered  
**somnus, -ī, m.:** sleep  
**spectō (1):** to look at, regard  
**spēlunca, -ae, f.:** cave, grotto  
**spērō (1):** to hope for, expect, look forward to, trust  
**spēs, speī, f.:** hope, expectation, apprehension  
**splendor, -ōris, m.:** brightness, shine  
**stagnum, -ī, n.:** pool of water  
**statua, -ae, f.:** statue  
**stilus, -ī, m.:** stylus, instrument for writing on wax tablets  
**strangulō (1):** to strangle, choke  
**studeō, -ēre, -uī (+ dat.):** to desire, be eager for, study, apply oneself  
**studium, -īi, n.:** eagerness, keenness, devotion  
**stultus, -a, -um:** foolish  
**suāvis, -e:** sweet, pleasant  
**sub** (prep. + abl.): under, beneath; (prep. + acc.): along under  
**subraucus, -a, -um:** rather hoarse, husky-sounding  
**subsellium, -īi, n.:** bench, seat (in the lawcourt)  
**subtilis, -e:** fine, thin, precise  
 \_\_\_\_\_, **suī, sibi, sē, sē** (reflex. pron.): himself, herself, itself, themselves  
**sum, esse, fuī, futūrus:** to be, exist  
**sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus:** to take up, lay hold of  
**super** (prep. + acc. or abl.): above, on top of  
**superbus, -a, -um:** haughty, proud  
**superior, -ius:** more advanced, stronger  
**superō (1):** to be left over, overcome, conquer, survive

<b>supplicō</b> (1) (+ dat.): to pray to	strāfverfahren führen; Strafe verhängen
<b>surgō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus:</b> to rise	auftreten; auftauchen
<b>suscēnseō, -ēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsus:</b> to be angry	zornig werden; wütend sein
<b>suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus:</b> to undertake, catch, support, pick up, resume	durchführen; erledigen; aufnehmen; unterstützen; wieder aufnehmen
<b>suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus:</b> to hang up, suspend	hängen; aufhängen; aufhängen
<b>suus, -a, -um:</b> his, her, its, their (own)	sein; eigene; eigener; eigene; eigene

## -T-

<b>taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:</b> to be silent	stumm sein; schweigen
<b>tam</b> (adv.): so; <b>tam diū dum:</b> so long as	so; solange
<b>tamen</b> (adv.): yet, nevertheless, still	doch; dennoch
<b>tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus:</b> to touch, handle, taste	berühren; anfassen; kosten
<b>tantum</b> (adv.): only	nur; lediglich
<b>tantus, -a, -um:</b> of such size, so great	so groß; so riesig
<b>taurus, -ī, m.:</b> bull	Stier
<b>tempestās, -tātis, f.:</b> weather, storm	Wetter; Sturm
<b>templum, -ī, n.:</b> temple, shrine, sanctuary	Tempel; Schrein; Heiligtum
<b>temptō</b> (1): to try (out), test	versuchen; ausprobieren
<b>tempus, -oris, n.:</b> time	Zeit; Moment; Stunde
<b>teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentus:</b> to hold	halten; festhalten
<b>terra, -ae, f.:</b> earth, ground, land	Erde; Boden; Land
<b>terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:</b> to frighten, scare	angst machen; erschrecken
<b>testis, -is, m. or f.:</b> witness, eye-witness	Zeuge; Augenzeuge
<b>tignum, -ī, n.:</b> log, stick, trunk of a tree	Stamm; Riegel; Stock
<b>timeō, -ere, -uī:</b> to fear, be afraid of	fürchten; angst haben
<b>timor, -ōris, m.:</b> fear, alarm, dread	Furcht; Angst; Schrecken
<b>tolerō</b> (1): to bear, tolerate	ausstehen; ertragen
<b>tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus:</b> to lift, raise; abolish, destroy	heben; aufheben; zerstören; abheben
<b>tot</b> (indecl. adj.): so many	so viele
<b>tōtus, -a, -um:</b> whole, entire	ganz; vollständig
<b>tractō</b> (1): to drag, pull; treat, handle, manage	durchziehen; ziehen; behandeln; handhaben
<b>trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditus:</b> to hand down	übergeben; weiterleiten
<b>trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:</b> to lead across, bring over	durchführen; überführen
<b>trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractus:</b> to lead, drag, draw	ziehen; durchziehen
<b>trāns</b> (prep. + acc.): across, over	durch; über
<b>trānseō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -itus:</b> to go across, cross, pass through	durchqueren; überqueren
<b>trecentī, -ae, -a:</b> three hundred	dreihundert
<b>trēs, tria:</b> three	drei
<b>tribūnal, -ālis, n.:</b> raised platform for magistrates' chairs	tribunal

**tribūnus mīlitum:** military tribune, officer who could command a legion  
in the Roman army

**tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē:** you (singular)

**tuba, -ae, f.:** trumpet, war-trumpet

**tum (adv.):** then, at that time

**tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsus:** to hit, strike

**turpis, -e:** ugly, deformed, foul, dirty, obscene, disgraceful

**tuus, -a, -um:** your, yours (singular)

**tyrannus, -ī, m.:** tyrant

## —U—

**ubi (rel. adv. & conj.):** where, when; (interrog. adv.): where?

**ultimus, -a, -um:** last, final

**ūmidus, -a, -um:** wet, liquid

**umquam (adv.):** ever, at any time

**ūnus, -a, -um:** one

**urbs, urbīs, f.:** city

**ūsitātus, -a, -um:** customary, usual, ordinary

**ūsus, -ūs, m.:** use, experience

**ut or utī (adv. or conj. introducing indic. or subj.):** as, just as, when, that,  
so that, in order that

**uter, utra, utrum:** which (of two)

**uterque, utraque, utrumque:** each (of two), either one

**utinam (conj.):** if only, would that (introducing a wish)

**ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum (+ abl.):** to use, make use of, enjoy; practice,  
experience

**utrum ... an or utrum ... -ne:** whether ... or

**uxor, -ōris, f.:** wife

## —V—

**valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus:** to be strong, have power, be well; **valē** or  
**valēte:** good-bye!

**vector, -ōris, m.:** passenger, seafarer

**vehementius (adv.):** more emphatically

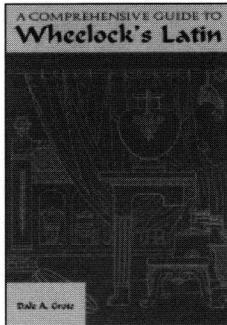
**vel (conj.):** or

**vēlum, -ī, n.:** sail

**velut or velutī (adv. or conj.):** just as, just like, even as, as if

**veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus:** to come

venter, -tris, m.: stomach, belly	<i>gutti orinales ventulus ventum sonnacis</i>
ventus, -ī, m.: wind	<i>ventus aeris vel vēta</i>
verbum, -ī, n.: word	<i>parloquium vocis et scđū tur p̄t</i>
vereor, -ērī, veritus sum: to be afraid of, fear	<i>timor timor et p̄p̄s adūtū</i>
vēritās, -tatis, f.: truth, reality, truthfulness, honesty	<i>veritas rectitudo trutia</i>
vērō (adv): in truth, indeed	<i>videlicet in veritate, certe, sicut abdūctum</i>
versus, -ūs, m.: turning; line, verse	<i>versus virga et versus</i>
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus: to turn, change	<i>versare mutare, mutare, versare</i>
vērus, -a, -um: true, real	<i>verus, vera, veritas</i>
vester, vestra, vestrum: your, yours (plural)	<i>vestes vestrae vestrum</i>
vexillum, -ī, n.: military banner, flag, standard	<i>vexillum signum</i>
via, -ae, f.: way, road, street	<i>viae viae stratae</i>
vīcīnus, -a, -um: neighboring	<i>vicinus vicinus</i>
victima, -ae, f.: sacrificial beast, victim	<i>victimam sacrificia</i>
vīctus, -ūs, m.: food, sustenance, means of living	<i>victus mensa, mensa</i>
videō, -ere, vīdī, vīsus: to see, look at	<i>videre, visus</i>
videor, -ērī, vīsus sum: to seem, seem best	<i>videtur videtur esse</i>
vigeō, -ere, -ui: to thrive, be lively	<i>vigere, vivere</i>
vigilō (1): to be awake, be vigilant; vigilāns, -antis: watchful, diligent	<i>vigilans, vigilans</i>
vīgintī (indecl.): twenty	<i>viginti viginti</i>
vincō, -ere, vīcī, victus: to conquer, vanquish, get the better of	<i>vincere, vicitur</i>
vīnum, -ī, n.: wine	<i>vīnum vīnum</i>
vir, virī, m.: man, hero	<i>vir virus</i>
virgō, -ginis, f.: maiden, young girl	<i>virgo virgo</i>
virtūs, -tūtis, f.: manliness, strength, valor, virtue	<i>virtus virtus</i>
vīs, vīs, f.: force, power	<i>vis vis</i>
vīta, -ae, f.: life	<i>vita vita</i>
vitium, -īi, n.: fault, vice, crime	<i>vitium vitium</i>
vituperō (1): to blame, censure	<i>vituperare, vituperatio</i>
vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctus: to live	<i>vivere, vixit</i>
vīvus, -a, -um: living, running, fresh	<i>vivus vivus</i>
vocō (1): to call, summon	<i>vocare, vocatio</i>
volō, velle, voluī: to want, wish; volēns, -entis: willing, ready	<i>wollere, voluntas</i>
volō (1): to fly	<i>volare, volatilis</i>
voluptās, -tatis, f.: pleasure, enjoyment, delight	<i>voluptas voluptas</i>
vōs, vestrum or vestrī, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs: you (plural)	<i>vos vos</i>
vōx, vōcīs, f.: voice	<i>vocis vox</i>



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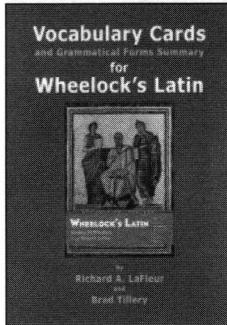
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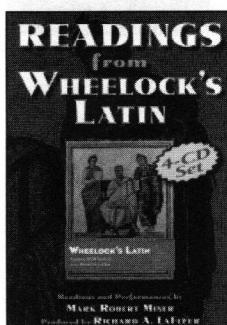


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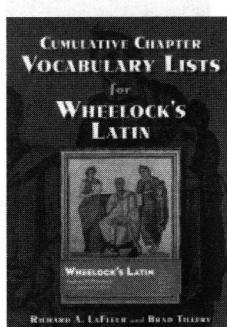
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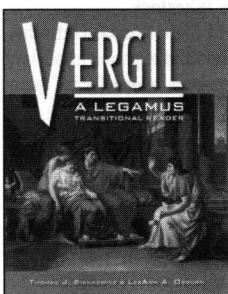
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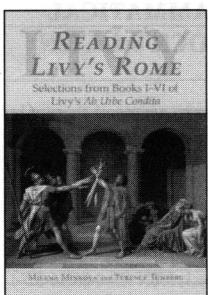
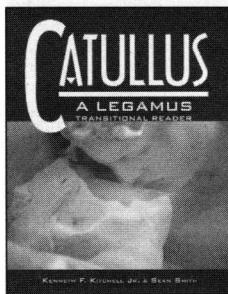
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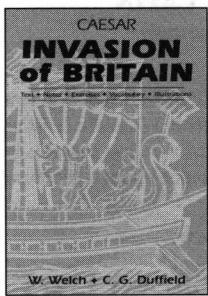
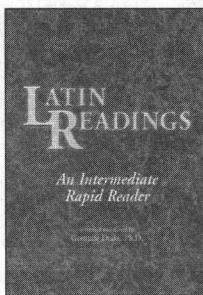
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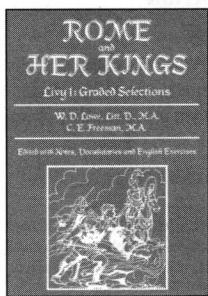
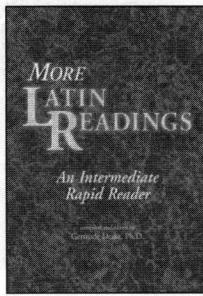
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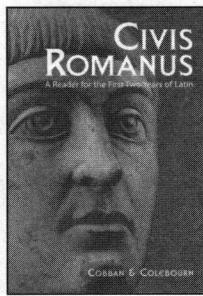
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